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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Plans Novel Railway Aid

Roads Cut to Bus-Plane Rates

League Council Precedes Arms

NRA Gives Jobs to 2,500,000

Repeal Will Boom Smuggling

Are English Women Cooks?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT replies to blunt demands for printing press inflation by announcing novel plans to invigorate the American economic structure. He and his financial advisers consider lending hundreds of millions to build up heavy industry. Railroads come first. Great sums would be invested in needed capital equipment to be leased to the roads, which hesitate to add to their indebtedness by placing direct orders. Many lines of heavy industry would share in the benefits of such action. Washington also announces allocation of $75,000,000 to buy foodstuffs which might otherwise be destroyed and distribute them direct to the needy. Newly-acquired hogs by the million would be used, as well as beef, dairy products, cotton—Obviously the Administration sees printing press inflation only as a last resort.

¶ American railroads bow to the competition of bus lines and air transports. The Eastern Presidents' Conference in New York agrees to reduce the basic passenger fare to 2 cents a mile round trip and 3 cents one way, except in New England. This dooms the present basic rate of 3.6 cents adopted in 1920. Pennsylvania and New York Central yield at last to demands of western lines—These have long urged rates to win passengers back from bus and plane.

¶ Geneva sees the League of Nations Council convene for the 76th session with Dr. John Mowinckel, premier of Norway, presiding. The United States participates to the extent of selecting members for the opium advisory committee. Looming more importantly even than the League session is the approaching Disarmament Conference. Italy believes France must make concessions to prevent Germany from re-arming. Germany will propose mutual concessions and equal rights—Berlin says if "the spirit of Versailles" is present its delegates will leave the table.

¶ The United States has covered one-quarter of its uphill road to the prosperity level of 1929. Statistician Victor von Szeliski of the NRA makes the statement to the National Petroleum Association at Atlantic City. The number of unemployed who have been put back into jobs is officially given at 2,500,000. The total pay rolls and spending power have risen from one-fifth to one-fourth. In the matter of hours per week in an industry the question is: Can the industry absorb all its unemployed and survive?—Cotton and rayon employ many more workers today than they did even in booming 1929.

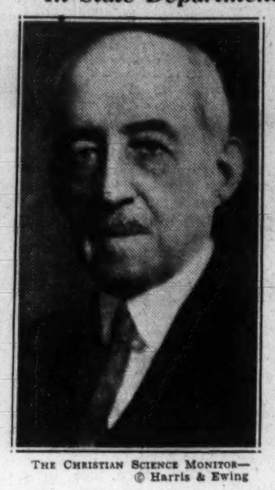
¶ Europe compliments the astuteness with which Dictator Dollfuss triumphs in the Austrian crisis, but sees difficulties ahead. He and his trusted friends hold all important Cabinet posts. Vice-Chancellor Winkler, head of the Peasants' Party, is compelled to retire, and in putting Emil Fey in the post the Heimwehr are given an honor but no power. Even General Vaugoin, a chief in Dollfuss's Christian Socialists, is set aside. As a step toward "constitutional" government, a provisional council is named to advise the Premier on lawmaking—But powerful men, suddenly ousted, may plot revenge.

¶ The London Times editorially calls the change in the public temper of the United States from the "despondency of the Hoover régime" little short of miraculous. President Roosevelt is seen as acting with magnificent disregard of orthodox economic canons, but with understanding of the psychology of his people. Reviving war-time enthusiasm, he has effected a real revolution of American capitalism in six months. The world asks one grave question about the great unpredictable forces he has set in motion—Will he or will he not be able to direct and control them?

¶ The United States Coast Guard prepares for an increase in liquor smuggling if the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed. It secures from the Public Works Administration $14,800,000 to build new cutters, patrol boats, seaplanes, and air stations. Coast Guard pressure is causing smugglers to take to the air and the new seaplanes will pursue and give battle where necessary. One seaplane is found to do the work of a score of vessels. Smuggling will see one important change if the country goes wet—The smuggler can no longer pretend that he operates in the name of "liberty."

¶ English housewives find many champions rushing to defend them from the Minister of Health's charge that they are very bad cooks. One authority is quoted as declaring it is time gastronomic snobbery which looks upon English cooking as the worst in the world came to an end. He goes so far as to say it is the kitchen skill of working-class women that is building up a sturdy race. English housewives as a whole seem to have a splendid defense against the Minister of Health's broad charge of culinary unfitness—English husbands just don't show it.

Successor of Moley In State Department



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing

Robert Walton Moore

Former Member of Congress From Virginia and Close Friend of Secretary Hull.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—A scholarly, elderly bachelor from Virginia, Mr. Robert Walton Moore, has been made Assistant Secretary of State, taking the title formerly held by Prof. Raymond Moley.

Mr. Moore has specialized in the history of his native State, and likes to lecture on George Washington. Mr. Moore studied law and has been practicing for 53 years. He is skilled in railroad law. He knows foreign relations.

Simplified Plan Of City Business Urged on Mayors

Curley Stresses Speeding Relief Projects at Chicago Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—The continuing problem of unemployment relief, the delay in getting the federal works program under way, and the general financial embarrassment of many local governments, brought the mayors of some 180 cities together here this morning to discuss means of closer coöperation with the Federal Government on these matters.

At this meeting the Mayors are, in the words of Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, in his opening address this morning, as president of the group, going to center their attention on a program "through which the foundations of municipal government may be safeguarded," with an effort to find out how financial relief for cities, unemployment relief and public works programs can all be dovetailed together to speed financial and business recovery in cities.

"The success of the NRA means a larger measure of happiness and better living conditions for all the people of our land," Mayor Curley said. "We should do all that we can to speed it forward. We must cooperate with the public works administration and the relief administration to provide safeguards to guarantee that the millions which the Federal Government has made available shall be used in ways which are to the best interest of the people."

Hopeful for Future

The New Deal, Mayor Curley said, starts a "new epoch in the life of the nation." Although the Federal Government has not yet responded to the cities' appeal for aid for broken-down governments, hope is not lost, it appeared from Mayor Curley's talk.

As a goal toward which they might work in order to bring about lasting financial stability, Mr. Paul V. Betters of Chicago, governmental expert and secretary of the Mayors' conference, outlined the following recommendations in his report this morning:

1. General simplification of local government, elimination of useless governmental units and centralizing of activities in each metropolitan area under a single, responsible administration.

2. Thorough overhauling of the entire tax system, with provisions whereby state-collected or even federal-collected taxed should be shared with cities.

Pay-As-You-Go Plan

3. Adjusting the budget or spending period with the tax-collecting period, so as to get cities on more of a pay-as-you-go basis, thus eliminating the necessity for borrowing and for spending large sums for interest on tax-anticipation warrants.

4. Development of credit channels which will not fail in times of emergency, such as has happened recently in hundreds of cities which still have good financial standing but are unable to market their bonds.

Mr. Betters emphasized the significance of the new relationships which are so rapidly developing between cities and the Federal Government, declaring that "What transpires in Washington this fall and winter will vitally affect the proper functioning of city governments."

Lindberghs Reach Russia

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Sept 22 (AP) — Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived here at 1:58 p. m., today after a flight from Helsingfors, Finland.

Tammany Gets Rebuff in Plea To Washington

Failure to Gain Support Loses Great Strength For Curry Men

McKee Keeps Silent

Primary Causes Battle for Seat of Power in Wigwam

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Mr. Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State and the only one of the city's five Democratic leaders who was "for Roosevelt before Chicago," is back home today from Washington with the administration's answer to Tammany Hall's requests for sponsorship in the forthcoming mayoralty election.

It was negative.

As news spread in Democratic quarters that the prestige of the national administration would not be lent to any contest which would strengthen the position of Tammany Chief John F. Curry, there was a rise in the stock of the anti-Curry faction in the Wigwam and a more appreciable advance in Fusion quotations.

Tammany sees the aloof attitude of the Roosevelt Democrats toward the Curry city ticket as bringing the fight for control of the down-state Democratic machine right out into the open. Fusion sees it in the same light.

Competent political observers share this view, with the added slant that defeat of the Democratic mayoralty ticket in November would take the city, with its controlling vote in the State, out of the Democratic picture for the next three years. This might have a decisive effect on the Democratic Party during this time.

May Depose Curry

In this angle centers the chief concern of the Roosevelt faction of the party in New York State. While this faction is in thorough accord with the Washington decision not to support Mayor John P. O'Brien for reëlection, it believes that with Mr. O'Brien eliminated and a Roosevelt Democrat in control of the Hall, working in coöperation with the Kings County Democracy now headed by National Committeeman John H. McCooey, the attitude of the Administration with regard to New York City political affairs would be quite different. This view is responsible for the move to depose Chief Curry through forcing the withdrawal of the O'Brien mayoralty candidacy.

The fight, therefore, is distinctly one for control of the Tammany machine, whose steam-roller was left considerably the worse for wear by the Tuesday primaries.

Observers of the procedure see in it one of the most skillful pieces of strategy ever brought to bear upon a political entrenchment here. After weeks of vague rumors and strong inferences seemingly based on noth-

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Ford 35-Hour Week Being Worked Out To Meet NRA Code

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company, now operating on a 40-hour work week, shortly will place its employees on a work week within the 35-hour provisions of the NRA automotive code, which Henry Ford has not signed.

Details of the plan for reducing hours for the 50,000 Ford employees—possibly as low as 32 hours a week—are now being worked out by the company.

"Mr. Ford intends to conform with the code by working his men an average of 35 hours a week," said one Ford official today. "He does not intend to violate the NRA code."

The NRA automotive code provides for a 35-hour work week, and a minimum pay of 43 cents an hour. The Ford scale at present is 50 cents an hour for the lowest paid employees. Whether there will be a change in the company's base pay rates also was not determined.

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Things Present

Friends and foes of the Eighteenth Amendment will undoubtedly be interested in following Mr. Abbot's articles on the operation of the Bratt system of liquor control, based on first-hand information gained in Sweden. The first installment appears today in his "Watching the World Go By."

Suppose your recipe calls for more eggs than you have on hand. Go right ahead, but for each egg you leave out, put in one-half teaspoon of—but find out about this and a number of other helpful things in "Do You Know These?" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Another Geographical Cross-Word and more Hymnal Notes and Ad-O-Grams will be found on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page (with its Parent column and Our Living Language series), Book Reviews and Literary News page (with its Bookman's Holiday), Antiques and Interior Decoration page (with its customary pictorial display), and the World News Map.

They Want More Dollars in Circulation

Cotton Men Who Demand Inflation by Roosevelt THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

Left to Right, Seated—H. D. Wilson, Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, Chairman of Cotton Planters' Resolutions Committee; Senator Ellison D. Smith (D.) of South Carolina; J. D. McDonald, Texas; S. F. Tompkins, Arkansas. Left to Right, Standing—Tom Linder, George E. Lambton, Mississippi; C. B. Gregg, Missouri; C. C. Nance, South Carolina.

Austrian Guilds To Take Control In New Régime

Party Leaders Ousted by Quick Move of Dollfuss in Cabinet Crisis

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Sept. 22—The Government announces that, as a step toward constitutional reconstruction, it will set up a provisional council, representative of all districts and locations, to advise the Cabinet relative to lawmaking.

This body is to supplant Parliament and serve as the forerunner of the new corporative, guild or vocational council, that in future is to form the chief organ of national representation. Apparently this is the first move toward making Austria over on a Fascist model.

The outstanding feature of the present situation is the success with which Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss in a single night made himself complete master of Austria. All party leaders were removed from the Cabinet, even the War Minister, Gen. Karl Vaugoin, who as chief of Dr. Dollfuss's own Christian Socialist Party, was for 12 years head of the army and once Chancellor of Austria.

Party Loyalties Dropped

General Vaugoin was suddenly taken from the army post and made president of the state railroads. Likewise, Vice-Chancellor Franz Winkler, head of the Peasant Party, was compelled to retire for the sake of general harmony, while the ministers who retained their posts were required to leave Parliament that is, parties.

Thus by a double stroke, party influence has been eliminated, Parliament demonstratively disavowed, and the combined army and police placed in the hands of Chancellor Dollfuss; while the Heimwehr has been curbed by promotion of its chief exponent in the Cabinet, Maj. Emil Fey, from the position of Minister of Police to the Vice-Chancellorship without portfolio. Thus the Heimwehr was enriched with honor and shorn of power.

Dollfuss in Full Control

In this way antagonistic party leaders were eliminated one after another from Cabinet posts, leaving Chancellor Dollfuss absolute master, with all important ministries in his hands or those of his nearest friends and without Parliament or parties to check him.

The position of the Heimwehr in the new Cabinet is somewhat uncertain. Even though it lost the Police Ministry, many observers consider its influence increased. It is undeniable that Chancellor Dollfuss is making a concession to some of the Heimwehr ideas and adopting some of the Heimwehr policies.

The Socialists consider the new Cabinet an unquestionable move toward reaction, and are warning that they foresee turbulent times ahead. National Socialists also threaten intensified activity, and certain discontent is said to exist among the Christian Socialists, the Chancellor's own party, so the task of the new régime will not be easy.

Dollfuss Veers to Duce

BALANCE of power in Europe changes again with a new Cabinet shift in Austria, giving Chancellor Dollfuss almost Mussolinian powers.

Unable to stand alone, politically or economically, Austria was wavering between Rome and the Reich. It was pulled toward Berlin by a growing Hitlerist movement, backed by an armed legion across the Bavarian border; toward Italy by strong Roman Catholic elements and the Fascist Heimwehr organization.

Union with Germany would have brought Herr Hitler's influence right up to the borders of Italy in a solid block of territory spanning Europe from the Baltic almost to the Adriatic seaboard, driving a wedge between Italy and its friends in Hungary and threatening the former's command of the Adriatic.

Union with Italy would cut off Berlin's only way to immediate expansion.

Following National Socialist propaganda radiocast from Munich, Chancellor Dollfuss paid a flying visit to Signor Mussolini at Riccione a month ago, resulting in plans for giving Austria a sea outlet at Trieste, for drawing up a Danubian agreement under the Duce's sponsorship and, it is thought, for providing guarantees of Austria's independence.

The wave of nationalistic and religious fervor in Austria at the recent Sobieski festival, at which Dr. Dollfuss's immense prestige became evident, brought indications of the new constitution being evolved by the former Chancellor, Dr. Ender. The trend was unmistakably toward the Italian authoritarian corporate state, although Dr. Dollfuss assured the Germans he would never bring a case against them before the League.

Parliament would go. Parties would go. But the new "Fatherland Front" would find room for Socialists and Moderates, even for some of the old-time customs of Empire days, while religious toleration would be proclaimed.

The present reconstruction is a personal triumph for Dr. Dollfuss—also for Signor Mussolini.

Dry Talks Held Not Menace To Licenses of Radio Stations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Radio broadcasting stations, fearful of loss of licenses for continued broadcasting of prohibition programs, are informed here that they can with absolute safety ignore such threats.

Reports say stations have been warned that programs in defense of prohibition are a menace to renewals of licenses and that as a result they have become few and far between. And from the Pacific coast particularly come stories implying that licenses suddenly and mysteriously disappear in the maelstrom of Washington politics.

If any station has been honestly deterred from giving time to defense of the Eighteenth Amendment by such considerations they are informed that they have been unnecessarily alarmed by idle threats and that the Federal Commission would not dare refuse to renew a license on such grounds.

That such threats have emanated from political sources is considered quite probable, but it is also more than likely that some have also come from broadcasters themselves who used the story as an excuse for refusing customary time to former dry patrons.

It is unquestionable that prohibition speakers are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain time on the radio. The large commercial stations have raised their rates on prohibition speeches, from either side, and require that both wet and dry views be presented at the same time. This appears to be as much the result of the growing unpopularity of prohibition discussions, whether wet or dry, as to any conscious effort to ban dry programs from the air.

Another obvious factor in the reduction of dry programs is the reduction in dry revenue. Leading dry organizations report continued shrinkage in contributions, as a result of which they have been forced to curtail their activities all along the line.

But that any station need be afraid of losing its license for dry programs is manifestly absurd for many reasons. In the first place, licenses cannot be revoked, or renewal refused at the expiration of each six-month period, without a public hearing. Licenses do not mysteriously disappear.

Secondly, the Radio Commission would not hold such a hearing unless it had received protests that a station was sending out programs "contrary to the public interest."

Thirdly, any organization, political or otherwise, wishing to shut a station off the air for dry broadcasts would have to prove at the hearing that such programs were "contrary to the public interest."

Even should such an organization make a strong case against a station, the Radio Commission would find it extremely difficult to decide adversely. The tendency of the commission has been toward liberal interpretation. And even should the commission decide adversely to the station, its decision is subject to appeal in the courts.

A final protection to a radio station against intimidation—and the most powerful of all—is the public press. Newspapers may at the moment be predominantly wet, but far more important to everyone is freedom of speech.

Could it be proven that political influence had succeeded in closing a radio station for broadcasting dry programs, it is morally certain that even the wet press would jump into a bitter campaign for freedom of speech.

Town's Only Pauper Solves Problem By Becoming Supervisor of the Poor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—A town without a relief problem has been found in Nebraska, Mr. Frank Bane, director of the American Public Welfare Association, told the International City Managers' convention here this week. This is Mr. Bane's story, and he just grins when you ask if it is true.

It seems that this community took its politics seriously. Half the population were Democrats, half Republicans. Elections were tense.

At last the Republican and Democratic leaders compromised. The town had just six officials. They decided to place in the six offices three Republicans and three Democrats, and then when their terms expired, the Democrats would take the offices formerly held by the Republicans, and vice versa. No more elections were needed.

The plan worked beautifully until the State Legislature, as legislatures do, established a new office for towns called "supervisor of the poor." For a time the whole plan seemed ruined. The Republicans didn't want to give the new job to the Democrats and the Democrats couldn't see why they should hand it over to the Republicans. Finally a wise citizen arose and spoke thus:

"Now, nobody really wants that job of supervisor of the poor. Our town has only one pauper, so why not give him the job, pay him the salary, and then he will be self-supporting and we won't have any more poor."

So the relief problem and the political problem were solved at one stroke, and peace settled once more on the little Nebraska town. So says Mr. Bane, who wishes that all the rest of the cities and towns might settle their relief troubles so simply.

Du Pont Flies 126 Miles For Sailplane Record

WAYNESBORO, Va., Sept. 22 (AP)—Mr. Richard C. du Pont almost doubled the American distance record yesterday when he piloted his sailplane 126 miles before landing at Frederick, Md.

The wealthy young sailplane flier was some 10 miles short of the international record, which is held by a German. Mr. Jack O'Meara of New York City established the previous American record of 66 miles last year.

Du Pont left his base here at 10:55 a. m. and landed at the emergency airport at Frederick at 3:45 p. m. yesterday. Since approximately a half hour was spent in getting altitude, du Pont estimated that his speed was about 30 miles an hour.

New Radio Set-Up For New England Marks Tendency

WLBZ, on Ed Wynn List of Seven, Evidently to Quit Big Chains

A decisive check-up in the line-up of American chain radiocasting appears in the offing with the announcement of the addition of seven New England stations to the new Ed Wynn national network. These stations are WHDH, Boston; WLBZ, Bangor; WCAX, Burlington, Vt.; WSAR, Fall River; WNBH, New Bedford; WPRO, Providence; and WSYB, Rutland, Vt.

These stations are all operating independently except WLBZ, which is associated with the Yankee network with WNAC as its key station. The Yankee network in turn handles the New England distribution of Columbia Broadcasting System programs. This announcement would indicate that WLBZ is therefore leaving the Columbia-Yankee combination in favor of the newest chain.

Is this the beginning of a definite trend of stations away from the older chains to the newer network? If so it solves what has appeared to be an insurmountable problem in the Ed Wynn set-up.

Prediction Fails

With Columbia and NBC having the majority of good stations in the country associated with them, any attempt for a new network to be successful with what was left of the pickings was said to be doomed to failure. With the number of radio wavelengths definitely limited no more stations could be started. These early predictions, however, fail to take in the possibility of a desertion of the ranks by CBS-NBC stations.

Many of the independents have disliked the present chain combinations whereby they have to take chain programs for which they get a flat payment of only $50, while they could sell that same time locally from $300 to $1000. The big profits have gone to the chain operators themselves.

According to Mr. Martin Codel of the Radio News Bureau, Ed Wynn plans to have his organization a truly coöperative one whereby the member stations will all share in the profits rather than being put on a flat rate.

No Uncomfortable Restrictions

Another objection to the present set-up has been that local stations have had to put off good local programs for chain programs as the chain programs in most instances have had the right of way. Ed Wynn intends to see that his branch stations shall not have such an uncomfortable restriction.

These advantages plus the inherent showmanship which Mr. Wynn brings to the radio, plus the fact that he is an able business man who has made a success of everything he has undertaken, beckons with a convincing finger to many stations throughout the country. With WLBZ setting the pace, the trek from the old to the new may be said to have started.

Next year should see many changes in the present radio set-up and if it brings about three competing networks instead of two, as at present, it should be extremely wholesome for radio in general. Standing out head and shoulders above all of this is Mr. Wynn's shrewd realization that too much advertising does not pay and his definite plan to keep the advertising, not only clever, but down to a very short space of time. His success in this should succeed in correcting radio advertising time abuses where ordinary protests fail. V. D. H.

Russia Demands Double Wheat Export Allotment

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Russia reiterated today its demand that it be allowed to export about twice as much as has been allotted it under the international wheat agreement, and a meeting between the representatives of the Soviet Government and of the "big four" exporting nations broke up without getting anywhere.

Inflationists Held in Place By Roosevelt

President Devises Dual Attack on Proposals of Greenbackers

Aims at New Relief

Plans Loans to Industry and Direct Purchase of Food Surplus for Needy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—President Roosevelt today was formulating or putting into action plans to invigorate the American economic structure at the top and the bottom, as his continued answer to blunt demands for printing-press inflation.

At the top, he continued discussions with his financial and economic advisers looking toward further lending of hundreds of millions of dollars to build up industry. The country's railroads would be the first unit to benefit, by expenditure of R. F. C. and public works money for capital equipment, which might be leased out to the carriers.

The reason for the projected leasing arrangement is to avoid the industry's disinclination for adding to its already heavy debt burden. Other industries would be treated similarly, in an effort to start "capital goods" moving in the country in the way "consumer's goods" have been going in recent weeks.

At the bottom, the President last night announced allocation of $75,000,000 to buy foodstuffs which might otherwise be destroyed, and their direct distribution to the needy. This program of action, in Mr. Roosevelt's words, is "to help correct one of the most flagrant maladjustments of American economic well-being." Oversupply of important foodstuffs and staples will be placed directly in the hands of the destitute.

How It Will Be Distributed

The agricultural adjustment administrator, Mr. George N. Peek, will make the purchases of surpluses, and they will be distributed through Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator. Already Mr. Hopkins has announced that 100,000,000 pounds of cured pork from the millions of newly-acquired hogs will be distributed to the unemployed, and now additional staples including beef, dairy and poultry products, and supplies of cotton and cotton seed, will be similarly put into eager and needy hands.

It is simply because the 3,500,000 people now on national relief rolls are without their normal purchasing power that the huge surpluses exist. The Government's action is simply to bring supply to demand where that natural channel has been blocked.

Simultaneously, two objectives will be attained: The relief of farmers and feeding of the hungry. The new products will add to, and not replace, goods already being given to the destitute with the purpose of giving every man, woman and child "reasonable standards of sustenance."

This new program is an answer to the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty, and it also is intended to avoid the grim spectacle of destruction of foodstuffs while people hunger. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, however, will continue its struggles against surpluses so great that "they result only in ruinous prices to farmers, destroying purchasing power and aggravating rural and urban distress."

Two Methods in View

The program for building up heavy industry has a dual method: by providing for Government purchase of railroad equipment it helps steel and other basic industries, while by furnishing them to the carriers it permits modernization and lower operating costs. Both branches are benefited in ways quite beyond the capacity of either without governmental assistance.

The next step may be sweeping federal assistance to low-cost housing. State statutes have so far prevented R. F. C. lending for slum clearance except in one instance, and the mortgage relief program for home owners assists only those who already occupy homes.

A new program directly assisting in lifting American housing out of the degrading conditions which prevail in many communities is being studied. It lies half-way between the heavy-industry relief which is projected, and succor for absolute destitution which the purchase and distribution of staples provides. Heavy industry in production of building materials, as well as the building trades proper, would be benefited in a housing campaign, while many hard-hit families would come in for their share with the betterment of slum conditions.

President Studies Dollar

Yesterday the President had interviews with Mr. James P. Warburg, his financial adviser at the London conference, Prof. Raymond Moley, former Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, London conference delegate, and a delegation from the greenback-inflationist cotton farmers.

But the cotton group, sensing the general irritation which had arisen from their attempt "to smoke the President out" carefully stated afterward that they had not come to discuss inflation. Despite the sweeping vote of the cotton conference on Monday for immediate greenback printing, and the letter

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Loss of Freedom From NRA Lauded By Mrs. Fisher

Speaks After Senator From Vermont Before Club Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 22—The twenty-fourth annual New England Conference of the State Federations of Women's Clubs finished yesterday with what developed, unintentionally, into a stimulating debate between Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont and the famous American novelist, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, whose new book, "Bonfire," the romance of a Vermont village, will be published next month. The subject was the NRA.

With forceful oratory, Senator Austin referred to the closing and reopening of the American banks in the spring as "the affirmative psychology of finding a remedy" prevailing over the "psychology of fright."

"May and June" he stated, "promised miracles. Gabriel over the White House overwhelmed the historic torches of liberty.

"The active coöperation of the people will raise business out of depression, but miracles will not be performed. We have confidence that the Administration will modify its program, saving the good features and the feasible details of the New Deal."

Asks Return of Rights

"Has it been proved that our form of government is structurally wrong?" asked the senator. "It is expressed in the Constitution.

"The saving of this Government depends upon the saving of the Constitution. The saving of the Constitution depends upon the spiritual consequences of the New Deal. Fundamental rights are so securely locked up they can't be changed by the ordinary processes of government by legislation alone, or by flat of the Chief Executive. But we must not forget that the Constitution may be over-ridden by revolution and that revolution may be accomplished by propaganda."

"Notwithstanding that we coöperate in the experiment for relief and the NRA, we insist that this voluntary suspension of our rights be terminated as speedily as possible," Senator Austin said, urging that the nation prevent further depredations upon the Constitution, and take from the Executive the extraordinary powers accorded to him at the last session of Congress.

"If amendments are made to the Constitution they should be made in a legal manner. The spirit of the American people will surmount the material disadvantages of the excitement. The Constitution will be saved. Dictatorship will be vanquished and Old Glory will again triumphantly proclaim a free government," the Senator declared.

Competition Attacked

Immediately following his address Mrs. Fisher, who has just returned from Europe, where she has been pursuing a course of study in Mondee, Austria, applauded the ideal of coöperation which, through the installation of the New Deal, is replacing the old ideal of competition.

"At the top of the Jungfrau," she remarked, "sitting alone, thinking over the general unrest, I said to myself, what is the matter with us in America is what is the matter with the whole world. When an orator speaks in France he appeals, as Senator Austin has just done, for the preservation of those ideals of freedom without which life is unthinkable. Consider what brought about the present conditions.

Most of the novels of the last 50 years have described the inevitable tragedy arising from an effort to gain freedom on the competitive basis. In all the world of activity freedom has come to be synonymous with competition.

"We have got off the track so that we think of freedom only as an opportunity to get the better of some one else. It has ever been a dark cloud over women, because we are not naturally fighters, yet we have been taught that to bring up our sons with a natural brotherly feeling has been to make them 'simps' and 'mothers' boys.' We have been told they must be hardened so that they could enjoy defeating somebody else.

Envy Was Result

"Success has meant only the conquering of someone else. Competition has entered like a poison into everything we have done. It has not been enough for us to enjoy our house or garden or automobile. We had to have something other people could not get. If they were not envious then what we had was of no further use to us. We slid into competition in every detail of life, and it was a caricature of freedom.

"Women have never felt at home in a competitive world. Men who did not compete against each other, but tried to conquer nature for themselves—artists, preachers, musicians, creators of beautiful things—have always been liked better by women, and it has been considered our weakness.

"Perhaps this is not dictatorship to which we have so wholeheartedly responded, but the call to coöperate instead of fight each other. What is back of the President's move today is perhaps the appeal to pull on the rope all together instead of fighting people. Human beings love to work together. We are not solitary animals.

"It is like a new spring running down the mountainside. Shall we make ourselves a channel for it and help to carry it to its destination, or attempt to dam it up and spread chaos and confusion? We can welcome the elements of coöperation in it and be of much greater use."

In an interview which Mrs. Fisher granted to the representatives of the press she expressed the opinion that the reason the youth of America is so much more conservative than that of the older world is because young people on this side of the Atlantic have not had to fight for their rights before they could do anything.

They have not been held down and therefore have not, as she puts it, spent the cream of their elderly lives reacting against the conservatism of the older generation. This she is convinced accounts for the happy coöperation in this country between the youth and the adult.

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Red Pigeon Crosses Ocean 'First Class'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Willington-on-Tyne, Eng.

A RED pigeon has just returned to its loft here after a round-trip crossing of the Atlantic. But the bird, instead of flying, traveled as a "first-class passenger" on the steamer Aquitania. The pigeon, which belongs to Mr. George Franks, was liberated at Nevers, France.

The bird met with stormy weather when crossing the Channel and took refuge on board the Aquitania, outward-bound to New York. It was looked after on board until the return of the vessel to Southampton, when it was released with a letter attached giving the reasons for the six weeks' delay in its arrival.

Johnson Saves Recovery Board In Massachusetts

NRA Head Rejects Plan to Turn Work Over to Department of Commerce

Labor and consumer leaders will not be ousted from the Massachusetts N. R. A. control car, leaving only employers at the helm.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson yesterday vetoed a strong move to sidetrack the Massachusetts State Recovery Board, and turn the NRA over to the Department of Commerce, which only represents the interests of industry.

The present State Board will direct the activities of all local compliance boards. This ensures the steadying checks and balances of a recovery system where all three parties, consumers, industry and labor, are in joint control.

If only industry was in the saddle, labor would have to resort to strikes to maintain its legitimate rights and consumers would be less able to protect themselves against excessive price raising. But where there is joint control, all three must agree before any action is taken.

Therefore, members of the state board recognize that General Johnson has saved the local NRA from a setback which would have caused untold wrangling and distress.

Under cover, the dispute has been seething for some time. General Johnson realizes that the time has come to remove the basting and leave the permanent stitching in the pattern of recovery organization. His staff have told him that many states, unlike Massachusetts, have only the weakest type of recovery organizations.

Therefore, they sought to have the direction of the compliance boards—which are the crucial shock troops on which the greatest hope is pinned today—turned over to the Department of Commerce as the only well-knit group which webs the entire country.

Labor leaders and consumer representatives on the Massachusetts board have insisted that such a move would amount to little less than scuttling the NRA. It would remove its armor and expose it to the selfishness of many employers, whom they know to be in the NRA purely for what they can get out of it.

Moreover, the state board believes it is difficult enough to play watchdog to an entire State, without asking the local branch of the Department of Commerce, which covers the New England area, to manage six states.

The solution, in the eyes of Massachusetts officials, lies in carrying the Massachusetts formula for a three-party executive board, into all the states. This, they maintain, is far better than penalizing Massachusetts for the laxity of other state organizations, and handing the keys over to commerce alone throughout the country.

It is not known as yet whether General Johnson plans to do more than permit the Massachusetts State Board to keep control of the compliance boards within its jurisdiction. He may let certain state boards function, and supplant others by Department of Commerce officials. But at least this State will continue the tricameral system.

Inflationists Held In Place by Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

of Tuesday night calling upon the President to declare himself at once, the southern congressional leaders—for whom Representative William B. Bankhead (D.) of Alabama was spokesman — pointedly made no recommendation to President Roosevelt.

Instead, the cotton men presented their request that the Government buy half the current cotton crop at 15 cents a pound, with the growers to agree to limit their next year's production by the amount purchased.

New Angle Appears

There is a new international angle to the current talks. Mr Warburg, like Prof. George F. Warren, who spent several hours with the President yesterday, is familiar with current events in Europe and had recently had talks with European treasury leaders.

How all the pieces of the financial puzzle fit together—why Mr. Roosevelt last month sent his currency experts on mission to Europe—will be made clear only when policy is announced. And there is no indication that the President is yet ready for this step.

Nevertheless, the series of monetary talks which have been held almost daily in the White House for the past fortnight throws a great spotlight upon the dollar. World opinion is watching its downward course even more closely than American observers, for the dollar is still a dollar at home, while it is 62 cents abroad. The pot is brewing, just as it did before the United States went off gold last spring, and some announcement is expected before the war debts talks begin at the end of the first week in October.

New England CCC To Be Reinforced

Nine Civilian Conservation Corps units stationed in west coast national forests are headed this way. This was announced today by Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, commanding general of the First Corps Area. This will raise New England's forest army by about 1800 men.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt's conservation work seems popular among the men. Preliminary reports reveal 78 per cent of the youths and 80 per cent of the veterans in New England's 121 camps will reënroll on Oct. 1. The 158th company at Southwest Harbor, Maine, intends to reënlist 100 per cent.

To fill the gaps left by those who fail to reënlist, the Department of Labor has authorized state directors of selection to make new enrollments up to 25 per cent of the state quotas.

Civic Clubs Form Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte Civic Council was organized at a meeting here of presidents of civic clubs and patriotic organizations of the city, for the purpose of serving as a clearing house of information concerning the work of the separate groups and to promote a well-rounded civic program in Charlotte. James B. Bryant, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, was elected chairman of the coun[illegible]

Boston-Bangor Buses To Start Through Runs

A departure in highway motor coach operation will be inaugurated next Sunday when buses of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company and of the Maine Central Transportation Company will follow a modern practice of the rails and operate through bus runs, without change for passengers, between here and Bangor, Maine. The new system will, officials say, do away with the present practice of shifting passengers from the bus of one railroad to the other at Portland.

New, de luxe buses, purchased for the through run, arrived today and will go into service Sunday. The operation of the buses of the two railroads, it was stated, will be similar to locomotive runs on through trains, with the "crews" simply swapping equipment at Portland, a practice which for some time has proven most successful on the rails. Two round trips will be operated daily.

Cracked

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kansas City, Kan., to Teach Temperance; St. Louis to Teach How to Serve Drinks

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 22

HOW to mix and serve highballs and cocktails will be taught prospective Negro butlers at a vocational school conducted by the St. Louis City Board of Education.

Students will be taught to serve martinis in the library. This, of course, is taught as a detail in the business of serving a full meal.

Kansas City, Kan., Sept. 22

TEMPERANCE courses will be offered in all grade schools here this year.

"The Eighteenth Amendment came as a result of many years' teaching," Mrs. F. V. Hays, head of the curriculum department, said, "and then we let down.

"This move is our answer to the impending repeal crisis."

Recovery Act Held Pointing Way To Future Legislation

Ely, in Chicago Speech, Asserts Only Emergency Justifies NRA

As a beacon, the NRA sets the future course of business legislation, Gov. Joseph B. Ely told the country last night.

"But since it is a perilous state of socialism in its present form, only a great emergency justifies it," was his verdict. "It must give way to permanent laws when the emergency gives way to normality."

The Governor's Chicago speech, radiocast throughout the country, set forth the belief that if the NRA were continued beyond the point of reasonable recovery, it would violate every fundamental of America's form of government.

Reminiscent of certain of former President Herbert Hoover's campaign speeches, the theme of this Democratic governor defended the traditional American rugged individualism.

"We have abused this system which has made us great," he earnestly declared. "We have distorted its principles. We have forgotten its ideals, and this tragedy created by selfish men consumes us with a burning anger. Even so, I cannot view a socialistic state with complacency."

He discussed the possibilities of holding industry "operating by permission as a vassal of the government."

"Let me point out to you what it means to do that," he said. "It means that your right to exist in business depends on the will of your rulers, whoever they may be now and hereafter. It means the power to destroy as well as to save. It would create instability in business, and business requires fixed beacons to guide its course.

"If we are to continue as a democratic state," he warned, this method "is justifiable only as an emergency."

Nevertheless, the Governor stands squarely behind the work that the NRA is accomplishing today. "If it shall be embedded in the consciousness of men," was his sincere hope, "that industry will attain its greatest success with a more equitable distribution of the profits of labor, then though it otherwise fails, the movement is worth while. When the industrialist recognizes this principle, as both humanitarian and economic, great progress has been made in our civilization."

As a solution for normal times, he set forth a work that Massachusetts has already commenced through a state commission. "Labor laws of our states should be made uniform." These, he would have supplant the humanitarian and forward looking provisions of the codes. Child labor would be forever abolished. Antitrust legislation would be repealed, with proper governmental safeguards. Self-respecting labor would be given means of happiness.

Thus, he concluded, the oppressive features of the NRA, justified now but only for the emergency, would disappear. But its forward steps would be welded into concrete law, for all time.

Interior Decorating Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A course of 40 lectures on interior decorating is to be given at the Royal Ontario Museum during this fall and winter, it was recently announced. Miss Ruth Home of the staff of the museum will be in charge of the course.

Ely Charges Goodwin With Racketeering In Brockton Strike

It was labor racketeering that scuttled arbitration in the Brockton shoe dispute.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today flung this charge at Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Finance Commission, who has been instigator-in-chief behind the rebellious Brockton "brotherhood," and who has continued a strike in the teeth of a contrary recommendation from the National Arbitration Board.

Mr. Goodwin, in the Governor's opinion, went into the brotherhood to get what he could out of the dues paid to the new union by dissatisfied workers at so much a head. As a result, men are kept out of work and the authority of the National Arbitration Board is flouted.

This statement of the Governor was greeted by local labor officials as revealing for the first time the hidden scandal which underlies the Brockton dispute.

When asked if he would remove Mr. Goodwin from the chairmanship of the Finance Commission, Governor Ely said: "I certainly will, if he does not quit the business of labor racketeering. I do not propose to tolerate Goodwin or any other state official who attempts in these times to block the recovery of business in Massachusetts."

Motion Pictures

Gold Star Mother

The Fox film, "Pilgrimage," opening yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, proved to be a drama of exclusive mother-love that just misses its mark. And why? Because, grafted on to the central theme are long moments of irrelevant detail, and the situation used to convert the mother from a hard, embittered woman to a compassionate being is artificial.

Miss Henrietta Crosman plays the mother, Mrs. Hannah Jessop, with force and distinction. Her fine voice and enunciation are used self-consciously at times but often with power. Her burning black eyes are eloquent of a long range of emotions. In the early scenes one understands why the lonely farm woman, widowed from her son's babyhood, has come to center all her affection, however mistakenly, in the one thing left her to love. That she should suffer and make others suffer for her selfishness and that she should finally awake to a larger sense of love, is inevitable. Mr. Norman Foster, as the son whom his mother drafted into war and lost in her effort to keep him for herself, has the outer aspect of a farm lad. Miss Marion Nixon, a fragile and not particularly expressive actress, is his sweetness. Miss Heather Angel of England has little opportunity to reveal her abilities in a small part as one of the second pair of sweethearts, who bring Mrs. Jessop's mental attitude to rights.

The director, Mr. John Ford, has jumbled scenic beauty and artistic truthfulness with occasional stagy effects. He has wrought some assertive cinematic passages, such as the dreary pageant of Gold Star mothers, orchestrated into a pathetic symphony of defeated motherhood, marching to the cemetery or placing flowers on an unknown soldier's memorial. On the whole, there is something rather ghastly especially in their attempts at hilarity, about the expedition of these sad, middle-aged mothers to France.

A Zane Grey picture, Westie to the hilt, or the gun-butt, completes the program. M. L.

Transvaal Gold Mines Profit

LONDON, Sept. 22—Estimated working profit of all Transvaal gold mines in August is £2,651,889.

High Taxes Check Desire For Home, Banker Declares

Favors Sales Tax or Bonds at Swampscott Parley to Lighten Load

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 22—If America is to become a nation of homes, taxation on real estate must be materially reduced, Mr. Raymond P. Harold, newly elected president of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, declared in an interview at the New Ocean House here today.

Mr. Harold said that he is to recommend to the taxation committee of the league, which closed its forty-fifth annual convention with election of officers here today, an immediate study of the real estate tax situation in Massachusetts. He called present taxes on homes "a crushing burden to home owners, and one which has contributed much to the distressful condition today."

Tax Bill Causes Default

In many cases when the home owner is honestly trying to keep up to date the notes on his home, he is forced to default when the year's tax bill comes due, he said.

He recommended that the real estate taxes be lowered by assessing bonds or by some form of a sales tax. He said that he hoped the league's study of the situation in Massachusetts during the next year will result in other states following suit, which might result in some sort of national survey of the real estate taxation.

Mr. Harold, in commenting upon the bonds to be offered by the Home Owners Loan Corporation, said that coöperative bankers throughout Massachusetts would certainly look upon them in favorable manner. He said that many bankers are unfamiliar with the bonds and that in order to clear up any question as to their stability a series of meetings will be held throughout the State to acquaint the bankers with the bonds. Speakers from Washington will probably address the meetings, he said.

Campaign to Aid Homes

Last night at the League's annual banquet, the gathering was addressed by Mr. William F. Stevenson, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. He summarized the progress of the organization and characterized the national movement to aid the stricken home owners as a "military campaign."

"We are, by the force of circumstances and the logic of events," Mr. Stevenson declared, "a most important unit in the army of the nation, fighting one of the greatest battles in the financial history of this nation, with the home owners, their wives and children, the great agricultural classes, the stupendous manufacturing interests, the captains of industry and commerce, the millions of laborers, standing ready and willing to do their part and make such sacrifice as is necessary to a victor's conclusion of this campaign."

Other officers elected were: Mr. Lawrence H. Marston of Malden, vice-president; Mr. Milton A. Barrett of Fitchburg, and Mr. Charles G. Jordan of Weymouth, executive committee.

Sunday Morning Sees Standard Time Back

Sunday Massachusetts citizens will regain that hour borrowed from them last April. The farmers' "honest time" will chase out "daylight saving" when at 2 a. m. clocks are turned back one hour.

This means extra sleep for all, including trains. Practically all local trains and some through "iron horses" will indulge in a few extra "winks." To keep track of these changes, the new Boston & Maine time-table is now available at the ticket offices.

Some of the important changes are: The Twentieth Century Limited steams out of Boston at 1:45 p. m., rather than 12:45 p. m. The Wolverine will start at 3:15 p. m. instead of 2:45. A new train, the Ohio State Limited, will leave Boston at noon for Cincinnati and St. Louis. The New York State Express will pull out an hour later, 11:15 p. m.

Koussevitzky Back from Europe With New Scores 'in His Pocket'

Will Present Music by Schönberg, Berezowsky, Koechlin, Honegger, Hindemith and Lourié in His Tenth Season With Boston Symphony Orchestra

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—It will be an extraordinarily good thing for music in America if Mr. Arnold Schönberg, the composer, comes to the United States for a few seasons, and takes a position as teacher in one of the established music schools, according to a view expressed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, on arrival here by the steamer Ile de France.

Mr. Joseph Malkin, director of the Malkin Conservatory of Music in Boston, has announced the addition of Mr. Schönberg to his faculty.

"Would you present music of Schönberg's with the Boston Symphony, in case of his residing for a time so near you?" Dr. Koussevitzy was asked.

"I would," he answered, "and I shall do so anyway. I have scheduled for this season a theme and variations of his, one of his recent studies that I like."

"His scores, then, are to your taste?"

"Decidedly. Schönberg writes strangely, but he writes interestingly, and always musically."

"Would you call him the leading figure of the day, or anything of the sort?"

"I would give him credit for originating what we know as the modern movement, and I would place him at the very forefront of composers of our time. Remember, too, that I do not consider him a mere mathematician in notes, but a genuine master of the art of tone and a maker of pieces that have good sound."

One of Dr. Koussevitzky's phrases is: "In my pocket." He so speaks when referring to new items for his programs. By it, he means a novelty actually completed and not merely promised; and in his possession, moreover, with right of performance. Among such matters just now, is the manuscript of Symphony No. 3, by Berezowsky. For another thing, is a work entitled, "Five Preludes and Fugue," by Koechlin, the French composer, whom he holds in high esteem, as continuing the methods, more or less, of Debussy. The preludes and fugue, he explained, have been presented successfully in Paris, though that, he added, signifies nothing as to their acceptance in Boston.

He has in his pocket again a new work by Honegger, entitled "Mouvement Symphonique." He spoke of Honegger as keeping up his former style, while developing and broadening it. In somewhat the same terms he referred to Copland, the American composer, a short work of whose in the form of a suite he has chosen. He noted also a German novelty of his summer's acquisition, a suite by Hindemith.

He remarked upon Mr. Arthur Lourié, the Russian composer residing in Paris, as having been unusually active of late. "I have secured," said he, "Lourié's Symphony No. 1, for the success of which I hold high hopes. Another conductor of an American orchestra, I understand, has taken for production an opera of his, founded on the dramatic fragment by Pushkin, 'Feast in time of Plague.'"

Dr. Koussevitzky observed that he had arranged all details for his 24 pairs of concerts in Boston and had largely selected the works he would set forth before the New York public. "My tenth season," he mused; "and I want to celebrate it with a festival at the close—something different from the usual kind."

"Is your orchestra," he was asked, "organized now to your liking?"

"Perfectly," he replied, "and it has been so for the past two years."

"So this makes the third year with everything in ideal shape for interpretation?"

"Precisely."

Women's Committee Demands No Saloons In Massachusetts

A saloonless State by 1936.

This is the aim of the Women's Public Safety Committee of Massachusetts—when and if Prohibition is repealed. Urging that the Governor be given dictatorial powers to close the State up tight, the committee points out that with the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act repealed, the only federal legislation applicable to dry territory is the Webb Kenyon law, which, it is stated, contains no penalty enforceable in a federal court.

The committee believes that repeal will lose its lure when the people are face to face with the added power it gives the gangster. The people will then be calling for Prohibition in short order, especially the small tradesmen who will soon weary of the saloon or dispensary taking their profits.

The following program has been adopted by the committee, and a copy has been forwarded to Senator Putnam, chairman of the Governor's Liquor Law Committee:

1. Total abstinence—to be taught in the home, church and school. Nothing less is effective in dealing with a narcotic poison like alcohol.
2. No license committees in every township pledged to vote against license of all sale of liquor. These committees for 100 years have been the State's best buffers against rising lawlessness. They cannot be re-established too soon.
3. State prohibition—a saloonless State by 1936.
4. Election of drys for every office, local, state and national.
5. A federal bill giving Congress adequate power to protect dry states from importation of liquor.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Murals in the Monitor Pavilion at Century of Progress Depict Processes of International Newspaper

Monitor Pavilion at Fair Greets 500,000th Visitor

Registrations to Date Fill Two Books Totaling 1100 Pages—Nancy Barnhart Describes Meaning of Murals

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—The 500,000th visitor to The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion at the Chicago world's fair was welcomed today.

Those stepping in for a glimpse of this international newspaper for the home have been a cross-section of the world's fair audience, it is indicated by the register.

They have come to Chicago and into the Monitor Pavilion from Athens, Greece, and Warsaw, Poland, from Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto, Canada, from Hanover, Germany, and Sydney, Australia, from Mexico City and Port of Spain in the British West Indies.

They have signed themselves from the largest American cities, from small ones with unfamiliar names, and from rural routes in distant states.

The register at the time the half-millionth guest arrived, recorded more than 45,000 names. It takes two books totaling some 1100 pages.

The largest attendance this summer came Aug. 25, when 8952 visitors were received.

The production of a newspaper has found illustration, among the many wall paintings of industry at the fair, in a mural decorating the Monitor pavilion.

The painting might be called the history of a news story, for it depicts a noteworthy event in England, sending the report of it to Boston, its passage through the hands of editors and printers, mailing of the paper, and its final delivery to a dog team in the far north for relay to a remote subscriber.

"What I wanted to bring out was the cery great amount of effort which goes into the making of such an apparently simple thing as a newspaper, and in this case The Christian Science Monitor," explained Miss Nancy Barnhart, the artist. "We pick up a newspaper, look at it as merely a dozen or two sheets of paper printed up and down, and think very little of how it all came to be there.

Each Sheet a Window

"But if each sheet of the newspaper was a window and we could look out through it to see how the news was collected from all parts of the world, how correspondents were on the alert everywhere for the significant, how they cabled, wirelessed, and telegraphed their copy to headquarters, how it was edited, how printed, then broadcasted in the mails over all the earth—I think we should all understand and perhaps appreciate our newspapers more.

"It was with the idea of painting what is back of the printed page that I went to Boston this spring to study the plant of The Christian Science Monitor. The mural in its Monitor pavilion largely represents what I saw there.

"First in the order of the mural's unfolding story is a scene from England, the opening at Croydon of what was thought then to be the largest airplane shed in the world. I found in the Monitor files an account of the event. This story, written by one of the Monitor's staff in London, is indicated as being cabled to the Monitor's editorial offices in Boston. A glimpse of its passage through the news room is shown.

From Press to Mail Sacks

"Pictorially, the best opportunity in the story's career came in its transfer to paper, and the central panel of the mural is accordingly given to its printing. The broad white roll of newsprint paper is depicted as passing through the printing presses until the papers drop neatly wrapped out of the mailing machines into the mail sacks. Panels picturing train and ship visualize the journey to the hands of readers. The Monitor's world wide distribution is symbolized in the concluding scene, where a dog team picks up a Monitor for its last lap, perhaps to one of the paper's subscribers within the Arctic circle."

The mural is 6 feet high and encircles the exhibit room of the Monitor, which is 49 feet long and 30 feet wide. It is painted in soft fresco colors to harmonize with the browns and tans of the room.

Miss Barnhart has studied at the Art Students' League in New York with Kenneth Hayes Miller, and in Paris under Maurice Denis. She has exhibited at the National Academy in New York and at the Salon in Paris.

By Nancy Barnhart—The Christian Science Monitor

General Theme of Paintings is 'The Activity of the Monitor'

Upper Panel on East Wall Symbolizes 'Printing the News.' North Wall Panel at Left, Sending News From Abroad by Wireless and Cable. South Wall Panel at Right, Distribution to Far Countries.

Council Organized In Connecticut To Aid Dairy Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22—Connecticut dairy farmers, traditionally independent, are taking to organization as the road to more satisfactory monthly milk checks.

A new state-wide organization, a sort of congress of the milk industry, has been established. It will consist of 14 men, eight of them elected by farmer mass meetings in the eight counties, the other six chosen as delegates from the existing associations, the Grange, the Farm Bureau Federation, and others.

It is to be called the Connecticut Milk Producers Council and the Milk Control Board is expected to recognize it as the voice of the State's dairy farmers. The council will work out a new program of milk marketing, and it may set up a new coöperative association.

Although the State Milk Control Board has set the price of milk in the State at the highest figure in the country—14 cents retail for a quart of Grade B—there still is so much surplus milk that the price to the farmer leaves something, he thinks, to be desired.

Medford to Greet Historical Society

New residents of Medford will be especially welcomed to the housewarming of the Medford Historical Society, which will begin at 2 p. m. Saturday. They will have an opportunity to look over many evidences of the colorful past which their city has lived through. Other visitors will notice that during the summer the building has been entirely renovated and all the valuable relics which it houses have been rearranged in a more convenient and accessible way.

Commemoration ivy, marking 1933 as the year of restoration, will be planted at 4 p. m. by the president, Mrs. Ruth Dame Coolidge. The slips of ivy which are to be used have been taken from some famous old homes in Medford.

Anyone interested in the historical background of Medford will find the newly-arranged displays well worth their attention. They may be encouraged to note that account books used by merchants of the town 200 years ago are in excellent condition.

Boston Art Notes

The Architects' Shop

Mr. Hubert G. Ripley is exhibitor for this fortnight at the Architects' Shop, 19 Bromfield Street. An architect himself, Mr. Ripley has interests pictorially which extend beyond his professional field.

Crayon drawings may be seen in which flowers are portrayed. With the carbon pencil. Mr. Ripley achieves attractive, soft effects which place his pictures somewhere between drawing and painting. "Hartwell Farm" provides him with many subjects. A doorway of the house is beautifully drawn, with a design sense that only an architect could have.

There is a series of Paris sketches. Churches and bridges interest Mr. Ripley chiefly. He discovers them at various times when light and atmospheric changes influence their appearance.

In addition there is a display of water colors and colored wood-block prints on a wall which is to be called "The Dollar Wall." Miniatures may be purchased at this small sum; but price and size in no way indicate the actual workmanship, for many of these diminutive pictures have more work lavished upon them than large ones do.

The shop contains many new wares of handicraft made by local architects. There are chairs adapted from Colonial originals, metal reproductions, weaves and articles of needlework. The touch of the craftsman is perceived in all these objects, which have not the mechanical sameness that characterize the manufactured product. D. A.

Germany Names Naval Attaché

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—Captain Witthoeft was appointed yesterday to serve as Germany's naval attaché at Washington.

Boys and Girls of 4-H Club Run Fair That Agricultural Society Couldn't

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 22—With a city street for their midway and high school bands for concert attractions, Ontario County's 4-H Club boys and girls took over the regional fair at Canandaigua this year and came out with a profit after their elders had given up the show in the face of bankruptcy.

The fair, second of its kind since the Ontario County Agricultural Society refused to proceed with a losing venture, was planned and directed entirely by boys and girls and paid $3250 in premiums after being recognized as a responsible undertaking by the State of New York. Adult organizations exhibited cattle, produce and handicraft as they had for nearly a century past, but under direction of boys and girls instead of experienced fair officers.

The juniors acted when probable abandonment of the 91-year-old fair for a single year threatened its extinction through loss of state aid. They prevailed upon the City of Canandaigua to rope off a street for the fair after the fairgrounds had been sold at foreclosure, obtained permission to use the basement of the Masonic Temple and a near-by garage for exhibits and pitched tents in vacant lots for cattle displays.

The agricultural society permitted its name to be used and the State agreed to help meet premiums. Mr. J. Lewis Salisbury, president of the Ontario County and Home Bureau Association, and Mr. Arthur H. Woodward, county club agent, represented the children to assure legality of the responsible acts of those not of legal age.

The fair this year attracted throngs not only from Ontario, but from adjoining counties. In addition, the 4-H clubs continued the Little County Theater amateur dramatic contest venture originated in Ontario and since copied elsewhere by other fairs. Prize money will be paid in full and sufficient profit has been made to assure another fair next year.

Professor Leaves 'Thank You' Letter On Wall of Room

As Harvard College opens its 298th academic year today with an expected registry of about 1000 freshmen, a bit of humor is recorded.

Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric emeritus, better known as "Copey," vacated his room in Hollis Hall this year and it was assigned to Mr. Robert Wolf of New York. On the wall the incoming student found the following letter framed:

"I was much afraid of undue noise and confusion in wholly freshman surroundings, but I don't remember that I ever had a pleasanter college year since I was old enough to be sensitive to noise. I don't see how the boys could have been expected to be quieter or more congenial than they were." It was signed Charles Townsend Copeland.

Tomorrow and Monday the upper classes will begin to arrive and by Monday evening registration will be complete in all departments.

The incoming freshman class of 1088 applicants, is about equally divided between graduates of the public and private schools. One notable factor in this year's admissions is the increase in the number of schools from which five or more men are expected to enroll. There were 41 such schools as compared with 35 last year. The four preparatory schools leading this year's list in number of admissions are the Boston Latin School, Exeter, Andover and Milton Academy.

Canada's Building Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — That necessary building is being done is shown by the small and medium-sized contracts awarded throughout Canada which make up the August total of contracts, according to MacLean Building Reports, Ltd. of this city. The total value of contracts for August was $9,479,000, the second largest total for the year, July being in excess of this amount.

Trail Riders Launch Drive To Popularize Primitive Areas

Members of American Forestry Association Auxiliary Pierce Wilderness Depths in Long Treks Calling for Skill and Pluck of Pioneers

Trackless wilderness and promise of pioneer adventure still kindle into flame a long smoldering fire in the American heart.

As western wilds lured buckskin-clad settlers, so remaining "wilderness areas" in the United States national forests are beckoning to whip-cord-clad modern adventurers.

Two hard-riding tenderfoot bands recently swung into the saddle and launched a recreational project "destined to sweep the nation." They were the pioneer brigades of the Trail Riders of the National Forests. Formed by the American Forestry Association to further interest in American wildernesses, the Trail Riders made their first expeditions this summer.

Public eyes never before pierced the areas "explored" by these adventurers, for only horse and foot trails penetrate the South Fork Wilderness in Flathead National Forest and Sun River Wilderness, in Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana.

Rides through forests un-axed; "grub" cooked over hot campfires; fishing in trout-filled streams; slumber in "star-canopied beds"; breath-taking mountains; silent valleys; curious wild life—these lent an unforgettable flavor to the six- and seven-day treks from civilization.

These "explorations" were but a start of a national program to popularize "primitive areas" set aside in national forests by the United States Forest Service. The Trail Riders is a sequel to the American Forestry Association's successful efforts to force setting aside of America's few remaining wildernesses for preservation.

Several "primitive areas" already are established. These will be preserved "in as near their original condition as is physically and economically possible, in the interests of public education, research and public recreation."

No roads penetrate the forest fastnesses. No commercial structures scar the landscape. No cattle grazing is allowed. Rude shelters only are permitted. The only inhabitants are forest rangers. A game refuge usually borders the area. The only evidences of civilization's march are "dude ranches" mushroomed along the forest's edge.

Only the West has these "primitive areas." No suitable eastern wildernesses remain. Civilization has sped too fast. But the West is more fortunate. Some primeval forests remain. To preserve them the Forest Service a few years ago put up "primitive area" bars. Montana has several. Colorado, California, Washington and Oregon also embrace wild, rugged wildernesses.

Forest service men are coöperating with the Trail Riders. A forest ranger accompanies the party in each district, as does an official of the American Forestry Association. Forest lookouts explain their "smoke hunting." Accompanying naturalists and geologists give working nature information.

Only members of the American Forestry Association can join the Trail Riders. Women riders are not barred. In fact, several enjoyed "life in the saddle" on the first trips. The Trail Riders is to be pushed as one of the major objects of the association.

Next summer 10-day trips are planned. When the call "Boots and Saddles" rings out, large bands of eager city horsemen are expected to hit the primeval trail.

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Manufacturers of edible and technical gelatines. Sold in bulk only.

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For better preserving
"Sweeten it with Domino"

MAKES GLASSWARE SPARKLE

Fine crystal glassware reflects the beauty of your table setting. Wright's Silver Cream will make table glass sparkle like fine cut gems. Use Wright's for other household cleaning tasks, too . . . for silver, porcelain, tile and chromium bathroom fixtures. It's a natural cleaner — safe and non-abrasive. Send for a free sample jar.

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER

Best for Table

Finest for Cooking

FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO.

GENERAL OFFICES—Omaha, Nebr. BRANCHES—Boston and Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Buffalo and New York City, N. Y.; Portland, Me.

WE DO OUR PART

MAZOLA in a "New Dress"

ATTRACTIVE COLORFUL TIN
SANITARY NO-DRIP POURING SPOUT
(with protective cap)

MAZOLA remains a standard of genuine economy in the preparation of fresh, delicious Salad Dressings and the frying of tender, appetizing foods.

America's Finest Oil for Salads and Cooking

"Three washes a week . . yet their clothes stay bright"

mother of three babies says

HARVEY JUNIOR
MRS. HARVEY FELL
BOBBY
BETTY JANE
"THREE TIMES A WEEK for two months," Mrs. Fell told us, "a quick squeeze through safe Chipso suds has made this sheer baby dress ready for more good wear."
"NO THIN SPOTS, or frayed edges, or dull, dirty color on this year-old yellow suit that Chipso regularly soaks clean," says Mrs. Fell.
Bright, strong, good for MANY MORE MONTHS OF WEAR, this pink novelty cotton dress is washed regularly with Chipso.
FIFTY TIMES or more, this white dotted Swiss dress has gone into Chipso suds dirty and come out DAZZLING WHITE—with no hard rubbing to wear it thin.
Chipso
Big Box
Low Price

"I began using Chipso several years ago because a neighbor said it made the best suds," Mrs. Harvey Fell of Wilmington, Del., told us. "When I tried it I thought so, too. But I found out something even more important—*Chipso doesn't fade colored clothes*, or hurt my hands, or harm even silks and woolens!

"The children get so many clothes dirty that we wash two and three times a week. It wouldn't take long for the clothes to wear out if we put them into *harsh* soap as often as that! But with Chipso the colors hold up and the materials don't get thin and sleazy.

No hard rubbing

"Besides, with Chipso, you don't have to break your back scrubbing. Dirt *soaks* right out in those good suds! One washday's hard rubbing is equal to months of actual wear on clothes, so I think they are bound to wear longer if you wash them this softer Chipso way.

"I certainly do like Chipso suds. They don't break down no matter how much dirty work you call on them to do in the wash tub, or in the dish pan and scrubbing pail. Yet they are as easy as a good toilet soap on my hands."

Chipso is not adulterated with the harsh substances contained in inferior soaps which gradually weaken fabrics and dull their color. Chipso loosens dirt harmlessly by RICHER SUDS. That is why Chipso-washed clothes stay new-looking for years.

Don't endanger the clothes you have spent good money for by washing them in cheap flakes or strong granulated soaps and powders. Get Chipso from your grocer. At its low price, Chipso is the biggest value in rich, *safe* soap on the market today!

Chipso *makes clothes wear longer*

NRA

Springfield Fair Proves of Benefit To New England

States Reckon Up Value of Their Investments on Exposition Grounds

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22—Local interests are swallowed up by New England interests as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts reckon up the value of their investments in state buildings for the Eastern States Exposition.

Exhibits this year emphasized pictorially the ideals expressed in the speeches of the six New England governors last Sunday when they met in Massachusetts building as guests of Gov. Joseph Ely. "We should take our stand and act as one unit," was the trend of their remarks, and Gov. Theodore F Green of Rhode Island illustrated one form of unity by quoting Will Rogers who said at the conference of Governors held in California, "That someone had to translate the remarks of the New England chief executives."

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut called attention to the exposition as a "symbol of unity among a group of states whose interests are divided between the agricultural and the industrial." "These states," he said, "should have as nearly as possible the same laws regarding labor, liquor and railroads. What is beneficial to one state will benefit New England as a whole."

Copy of Old State House

Massachusetts's exposition building is a copy of the Old State House in Boston with wings. "Our plan this year," said Mr. A. W. Lombard, superintendent of the building, "is to show the inter-relationship of the factory worker and the local farmer, to illustrate how they are mutually benefited by buying the products each other is responsible for producing.

"Our work as I see it, is to inform the public just what New England industries and farms produce. Hundreds go through the buildings every day, and, while we have no way of telling what the actual cash value of such exhibitions may mean, still we know that in the end an enlightened public will be more mutually helpful."

Only in farming exhibits did the four states show any signs of rivalry. Truck farms of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts were shown as producing more or less the same quality of farm produce, though Maine featured corn and potatoes; New Hampshire, blueberries; Vermont, maple sugar products, honey and dairying; and Massachusetts apples and cranberries.

In industrial exhibits, Maine devoted nearly one-fourth of the building to the canning industry, showing how the work has progressed from the lays when each can was handmade and soldered with hand irons at the end of the process. Today, machines do all the work, and a large part of Maine's farm and sea produce is canned. A special prize of the state i. a can of corn packed in 1867 and still believed in good condition.

Ski and Forest Trails

Passamaquoddy Indians in their eagle bonnets and wearing shell and bone necklaces illustrate Maine's attractions in still possessing virgin forest lands.

New Hampshire exhibits show to what extent the State's wealth comes from summer and winter vacationists. New ski trails for novice and expert, new trails through the mountains, new scenic vistas opened up, and countless other attractions offered to those who will "Come to New Hampshire."

Vermont takes one through the marble slate and granite quarries and then hitches up the sleds for a trip through a maple sugar grove, through a sugaring off camp and ends up at a maple products plant. The state is quite proud of its exposition building for the pillars and supports are of Vermont marble; the foundations, Vermont granite; the roof, Vermont slate, and much of the interior woodwork, Vermont maple. A Vermont cow is tethered on the weathervane over the cupola, the state seal is over the main entrance and Vermont maples shade the front lawn.

Massachusetts is proudest of the Boston Fish Pier, the largest in the world; and of its textile industries, cotton, silk, wool and rayon; leather products, rubber manufacturing, printing, publishing and paper companies as well as jewelry and silversmith firms.

A whole wing of the building is devoted to the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, showing how a strip of unimproved miniature forest is put through a regular routine of improvements until it becomes once more of value to the state and nation. Roads, trails, fire lines, water holes and vistas are opened up where none were before. Pest and fire control is followed by disposal of slash and roadside cleaning. Finally, the trees themselves are thinned, weeded, released or pruned.

New Hampshire instituted an unusual exhibit this year. Three wild beaver were captured about two weeks ago and shipped to the fair. They have a private swimming pool in the state hall and plenty of freshly cut aspens to chew on. Children particularly were amused by their antics, for even in their artificial bath, dam building operations were vaguely attempted by day, and at night they awoke the building superintendent by gnawing at supporting posts and ambling about where they weren't supposed to. A beaver hunt was staged each morning.

Proclaiming the Progress of Four New England States

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine Buildings on the Eastern States Exposition Grounds at Springfield, Mass.

Good, Honest 'John Joneses' Wanted on Home Loan Lists

Federal Corporation Counsel Tells Massachusetts Coöperative League Government to Go All the Way in Affording Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 22—John Jones bought a house on Green Street in 1928. He is an honest, upright citizen of the United States. He had a good job. His income enabled him to make regular payments on both the interest and principal of his mortgage. In 1930, his salary was cut. He continued, however, to make periodic reductions in what he owed on his home. This meant much sacrificing and striving.

In 1931 John Jones lost his job. He was a victim of the times. The bank coöperated as best it could, and as long as it could, when he was unable to meet notes on his house. By 1933, Jones faced eviction by foreclosure. The bank was sorry, but it had its own problem. Proceedings began—but the bank did not foreclose on John Jones.

Along came the Federal Home Loan Corporation. It was and is looking for just such persons as John Jones. It interceded in the bank's action to foreclose, accepted Jones' application for a loan and took over the $4000 mortgage, dividing the principal and interest into 15 years of easy monthly payments.

Caution in Lending Aid

Mr. Horace Russell, general counsel of the corporation, in an interview here where he addressed the convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, declared that "as long as John Jones is a good citizen of the United States, we will go all the way through with him until he owns his home outright, even if he is out of work for two or three years after we give him a loan."

Mr. Russell said that this does not necessarily mean that the corporation is going to give "hand-outs" to everybody that comes along with a home-owning problem. Many times, he pointed out, it is best that some people give up their property and is in their best interests that they do.

"We want and are going to help the honest fellow who reserves and has the character to be a home owner," the Home Loan official asserted.

Prevention of Foreclosure

If the person the corporation aids continues to be out of work a year or two after a loan has been made, Mr. Russell explained, "we will go further to aid him and take steps to have his home rented so that his rent income will carry the loan. Rather than foreclose, this method will be used as the objective of the corporation is to save the home owners' property at all costs."

"I would even try to find room in his grandmother's home in the country in order to arrange it so this man may evenaually call a dwelling his own," the Home Loan counsel declared.

Mr. Russell expressed the hope that persons would not forestall plans to build or buy homes on account of the seemingly discouraging situation that has confronted home owners during the past few years.

"By all means I should encourage home owning," he added. "It is one of our country's finest ways to develop and maintain family character, which is indeed a great need today."

Home loan bonds, whose valuation has been the stumblingblock in bank coöperation with the Government, were characterized as "sound" by Mr. Russell. Furthermore, he said, the bonds that the lenders will receive will be "supported by $200,000,000 of cash capital already subscribed by the United States. And this is more capital than any bank in the world has."

Probably the greatest strength of the corporation, he concluded, lies in the fact that the mortgages held by it will be written on a basis so that the debtor will be able to pay.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

No Boos—No Hisses

Tonight is the night. Democratic candidates for Mayor will be led up to the nectar of harmony. The question is: Can they be made to drink?

* * *

Faneuil Hall, cradle of rugged individualism, would see mto be poor choice on the part of Chairman Newman of the Democratic City Committee for the locale. Rebellion bristles from the very planks and rafters.

* * *

But there is to be no nonsense. Galleries will be open, but if any partisan is so rash as to indulge in certain childish sounds of booing and hissing, out he goes.

* * *

'Other Plans,' They Say

It may well be that the soup will be cold before certain of the major attractions at the meeting are discovered to be conspicuous by their absence. An inquiring reporter called them up on the phone, and was heard to whisper that these particular prima donnas would not think of being obstreperous, and breaking up a happy family.

They merely don't plan to be present.

* * *

Dykes Against Liquor

Long expected, announcement came today from Governor Ely that he intends to call a special session of the Legislature to take action on liquor laws. He wants to have a state system of control prepared and made into law 30 days before repeal, if possible.

* * *

Repeatedly, he has asked the Legislature to prepare for repeal. It neglected to do so. Hence the State must bear the considerable expense of a special session, to build up dykes against an unregulated flood.

* * *

Low Liquor Tax

The Governor is apparently determined to squash the speakeasy and bootlegging. He does not propose to see taxes so burdensome as to drive liquor back into its present underground courses.

* * *

King Fights Vice

Meanwhile, Police Superintendent King prepares to scourge the city of its haunts of vice. Breeders of crime, they will be shown no mercy. He has sent out word to all division commanders to submit reports covering all vice in their sections.

* * *

Slightly ominous is the report that the superintendent has had a secret squad of trusted investigators collecting just such information, ever since he became superintendent. Perhaps these will be used as yardsticks with which to measure the accuracy and energy of division captains. At any rate, transfers of captains are promised if there is not immediate and potent action after the zero hour on Oct. 1.

* * *

Miss Ward Appointed

To the delight of social workers, Miss Mary Ward will be appointed today as Commissioner of Immigration by President Roosevelt. In her gentle hands will be the hopes of thousands of unfortunate foreigners, who have in some way come into conflict with the severe letter of the immigration law.

Events Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8:10 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.
Fenway—"Pilgrimage," 12:55, 3:57, 6:52, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Pilgrimage," 12:01, 3:12, 6:13, 9:24 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: talk on "Flying Cadets," Lecture Hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Annual meeting, South Shore Nature Club, Hyde Wild Life Reservation, Doane Street, Cohasset, 3.

Housewarming, Medford Historical Society, headquarters, 2.

Theaters

Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8:10 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 2:30, 8:30 p. m.
Fenway—"Pilgrimage," 12:55, 3:57, 6:52, 9:54 p. m.
Paramount—"Pilgrimage," 9:00 a. m., 12:01, 3:12, 6:13, 9:24 p. m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Saturday partly cloudy, probably followed by showers. Not much change in temperature. Moderate westerly winds becoming southerly.

Maine: Fair tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably showers Saturday night, and in extreme west portion in afternoon; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Saturday cloudy, probably followed by showers. Not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds, becoming southeast or south, increasing Saturday afternoon. Fair weather tonight; Saturday overcast; showers Saturday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	60	68	Miami, Fla.	82	88
Bismarck	46	78	Minneapolis	58	72
Boston	60	68	Nantucket	64	70
Buffalo	54	64	Montreal	54	62
Calgary	42	62	New Orleans	74	88
Charleston	70	84	New York	60	68
Chicago	58	64	Norfolk, Va.	58	72
Cincinnati	54	72	North Platte	52	90
Denver	54	98	Philadelphia	62	68
Dodge City	68	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	96
Eastport, Me.	54	60	Portland, Me.	58	60
Hatteras	70	..	Pittsburgh	58	60
Honolulu, T.H.	74	..	Raleigh	60	78
Tp.m., Sept. 21	..	80	St. Louis	66	88
Helena, Mont.	54	60	Salt Lake City	52	72
Huron, S. D.	50	92	San Francisco	58	70
Jacksonville	70	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	50	72
Kansas City	72	88	Seattle	48	58
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	54	76	Washington	60	68
Memphis	66	82	Williston, N.D.	44	72

A—9 a. m. Sept. 22.
B—Maximum Sept. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:38 p. m., Saturday 2:07 a. m.
Height of tides 10.6 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:14 p. m.

Soft Coal Price Outlook

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Retail price of soft coal is expected to be increased Oct. 2, when the coal code becomes effective. General Johnson declared during negotiations of the code it would be reasonable to lift the retail price of coal back to the level of three or four years ago. "In fact," he said, "I'd stand for its going up as much as $2 a ton, although I do not expect that it will."

Tariffville Offers Field For Effort In Conservation

Federal Camps Supported by Miss Wiseman of Consumers' League

Tariffville, Conn., feels the tremor of a new challenge to intolerant housing conditions.

Its population of 1500, most of them tobacco field workers, makes Tariffville an ideal experimental center for a community upbuilding project, for which the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, in collaboration with other agencies, is trying to obtain federal aid.

Tariffville is no different from thousands of other small towns and cities in the nation, Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the league, declared. Its people are robbed of the ordinary things which make living conditions comfortable, she said.

When Tariffville's people leave the tobacco fields for good, they become welfare drags, she pointed out. They have learned nothing to qualify them for useful living. They have had little education.

Mobilization of the unemployed and disabled into permanent government supervised camps is the brief offered by the league as a challenge, not only to tobacco field conditions, but also to cranberry field strikes in southern Massachusetts.

The plan is an enlargement on the recently announced Connecticut relief plan whereby 3000 unemployed or disabled citizens would be lifted from the welfare lists by a huge housing project to be financed from NRA funds.

Miss Wiseman's scheme would include long-distance planning to take care of those who just struggle along on their earnings only to reach the end of their rope without savings and without having learned to do anything else outside their own vocation.

Housing or human conservation, whatever one is inclined to call it, the league insists should take a place in the public eye as prominent as child labor or the minimum wage move. Miss Wiseman considers housing projects for the unemployed, or for those now employed but living under wretched conditions similar to those found in the tobacco fields, as the next nation-wide step in social progress.

For the first time, she declared, "we have a nation ready to listen to such projects."

New England Lines Expected to Adopt Lower Rail Fares

New England railroads will find it necessary to join the national trend for lower fares when they are adopted by the major eastern carriers, it is understood in informed railroad circles.

At an informal meeting in New York the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads, the two principal eastern carriers, agreed to reduce their present tariffs to a three-cents-a-mile charge for one-way trips and a two-cents-a-mile rate for round trips, eliminating the surcharge.

These rates will go into effect Nov. 1 at the earliest and Dec. 1 at the latest. It also marks the capitulation of the two great eastern carriers to the demands of the western carriers for rates which will draw private automobile and airline traffic back to the railroads. Much of the traffic of the transcontinental roads is originated by the eastern roads.

These new lower rates are, in effect, a trial, and will apply in all eastern territory of the New York Central and Pennsylvania, subject to modification at a general meeting of railroad officials to take place soon. When it becomes evident at this meeting that the downward trend in fares is inevitable and possibly profitable, the New England roads, by virtue of their traffic arrangements, will be drawn into the movement for lower fares.

English Colliery Reopens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE, Eng.—Possibility of employment in the coal industry is increasing. After being closed 16 months, work has begun at the Watergate Colliery, near here. Jobs have been found already for 400 miners, and there is the probability of work increasing. Formerly 800 were employed at the mine.

War Against Crime Is Pushed As New Acts of Violence Appear

O'Connell Kidnaping Case on Way to Solution, While Trials of Accused Abductors of Luer and Urschel Proceed Toward an End

Mystery surrounding the kidnaping of Mr. John J. O'Connell Jr. began to clear away today under the direction of a tenacious prosecutor while the trials of the accused abductors of Mr. August Luer and Mr. Charles F. Urschel proceeded toward pronouncements of justice. Renewed acts of violence and crime in other sections of the country, however, once more brought the nation face to face with the realization that only through relentless, united effort, can the problem be met.

Mr. John T. Delaney, prosecutor in charge of the O'Connell case in Albany, N. Y., where the young nephew of political leaders was taken from in front of his home in July, the Associated Press says, has caused the arrest of five men and two women, and has ordered the holding of three more, some of them linked not only with the kidnaping but with murders and robberies. One, Leonard Scarnici, whom a policeman called "perhaps the toughest man in my experience," is said to be wanted in connection with 12 murders. He probably will be tried on one of these charges rather than on the kidnaping charge.

In Edwardsville, Ind., the Associated Press reports, the State offered the last of its evidence in an attempt to prove six defendants guilty of the kidnaping of Mr. Luer, and rested its case. It asks the electric chair for the abductors who have been represented by several different lawyers among whom there has been little collaboration.

The trial of 12 persons charged with the abduction of Mr. Urschel at Oklahoma City, Okla., was marked yesterday, an Associated Press dispatch says, by introduction of another purported death threat from George Kelly, fugitive kidnaper, directed against defendants who "talked" and government witnesses. Prosecutors, who seek to have imposed the life-term provisions of the "Lindbergh" kidnaping law, hope to close their case at once.

Brazen bandits, carrying machine guns, in the meantime held up and robbed a bank cashier in Hays, Kan., and escaped with $3000 after wounding the cashier and holding 12, later released, as hostages. Another pursuer, according to the Associated Press, was injured in the confusion of the escape, which required the use of several automobiles, and the "protection" of numerous persons forced to ride with the robbers.

In Chicago five hoodlums with machine guns used a smoke screen from the exhaust of their automobile to hide their movements after robbing four Federal Reserve bank employees, and later shot and killed a policeman, the twelfth Chicago officer to be murdered on duty. The carefully-planned holdup, however, probably will net little else but a package of cashed checks which the bank employees were wheeling along Jackson Boulevard.

Los Angeles "minute men," a group of citizens aroused against organized criminals from the East believed to be seeking refuge in that city, moved today to retaliate against Mr. Buron Fitts, District Attorney, the Associated Press says, who charged that the vigilantes were "the greatest allies of the underworld" in "distributing propaganda calculated to undermine confidence in public officials." The purpose of the "minute men," they say, is "clean government." Meanwhile three alleged Chicago and Detroit hoodlums held in the Los Angeles County jail under bond of $50,000 each on vagrancy charges sought additional time to plead, as a forth awaited a hearing on a motion to reduce his bail.

Four hoodlums who held up the paymaster of silk mills at Olyphant, Penna., today, the Associated Press announces, got away with between $8000 and $10,000.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Sept. 24

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WHAS, 820kc-366m.

NEW YORK—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market reports.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Henry King's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, Today's news, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Treasure Island," sketch.
7:30 Magazine of the Air.
7:45 "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Archer.
8:00 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta.
8:30 "Moe and Nell."
8:45 NBC, "Crooning Choir."
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighters," sketch.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Headline Hunter.
11:00 Announcement; sports review; news.
11:30-1:00 a. m. NBC, dance music; soloists.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speakers; pianist.
5:30 NBC, Songs with guitar.
5:45 NBC, "Musical Wanderings."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; soloist.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
7:15 After Dinner revue; popular vocal.
7:30 "People versus Politicians," Mayor Russell, Cambridge.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; Bourdon's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Fred Allen; Roy Atwell; soloists; Grofe Orchestra.
9:30 Rakov's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NRA program; speakers; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner's Friday Night Sociable."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Mirth Parade."
5:15 CBS, John Keivin; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Jack Miller; orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Brusiloff Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 CBS, "Novelty Rhythms."
7:15 Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commenator.
8:30 CBS, Julius Tannen; soloists; chorus; Spitalny Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "The Negroes' Opportunity and Responsibility in National Recovery," Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.
9:30 CBS, All America Football Show, with Christy Walsh; guest coaches; music.
10:00 CBS, Grantland Rice; soloists; double quartet; orchestra.
10:30 Dramatic program.
10:45 "Football—the Officials," Jack Ingersoll.
10:50 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 Dance music; soloists.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventureres' Club.
6:15 CBS, "Rangers" sketch.
6:30 CBS, Football Reporter.
6:45 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Cosmopolitan String Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:15 Bette Brooks; two pianos; guitar.
8:30 Local dance music; soloists.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:30 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:45 Announcement; news.
10:00 Billy Murphy's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Alexander Woolcott, "Town Crier."
10:45 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone; New World Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Educational Spotlight."
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 "Silver Strings."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 "Uncle Dan, the Puzzle Man."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "Nomads," accordionists.
8:00 "Echoes of the South Sea."
8:30 Hal Cline's Orchestra.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—"Timely Topics"—talk.
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:00-5:00 p. m.—NBC programs; news.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Announcements; news.
12:00 noon—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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JACOB'S CAVIAR PUFFS

Tammany Gets Rebuff In Plea To Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

ing tangible, suddenly the drive was started for all to see—still without official verification, but none the less real.

Curry Attacks Rumor

Mr. Curry struck about him vigorously yesterday in another effort to dispel the pressure of rumors that now are crowding upon him. Mayor O'Brien will be the candidate of the Democratic Party to succeed himself in the coming elections, he insisted, and any reports to the contrary were "malicious."

"Reports that Mayor O'Brien will withdraw from the mayoralty race for a Supreme Court nomination and another candidate for mayor substituted are not true," he asserted. "That cannot be made too strong.

"It is unfair journalism in the face of the flat, emphatic and unequivocal declaration made by the Mayor several days ago that he was in this fight to the finish and would win, to repeat this malicious propaganda."

This makes it clear that Mr. Curry's fortunes as chief of the Wigwam are all in the O'Brien boat. It is a realization that is responsible today for movements to make the mayoralty race a "free for all." Booms were launched for Mr. Joseph V. McKee, whose name 262,000 voters wrote in on the ballot in the special mayoralty election last fall as a protest against the O'Brien candidacy, and Mr. John F. Hylan, who has been threatening to run as an independent all summer.

Mr. McKee himself today curtly dismissed reports regarding his political future, saying: "I will not discuss politics under any consideration."

In view of this enigmatical statement, the movement for Mr. McKee is not without potentialiites, it is held.

It is not believed, however that he could not be persuaded to run as an independent, his regularity having been proved in city politics in as striking a fashion as was that of Mr. Alfred E. Smith in national Democratic affairs when he took the verdict of the bosses and refused to enter the special mayoralty election last fall.

This came after his interim mayoralty, to which he succeeded upon Major James J. Walker's resignation. It was during his brief term as Acting Mayor that he, after long affirming organization policies, turned reformer overnight and became a hero in the popular imagination.

The McKee movement was characterized in Fusion quarters today as "designed primarily and born of the thought to take advantage of voter credulity."

"Mr. McKee," it was declared, "represents no more freedom from the Tammany system than does Mr. O'Brien. Both have proved that they take their orders from the bosses."

Helium Bullets Knock Neutrons From Metal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

PHYSICISTS at the California Institute of Technology here have completed a 1,000,000-volt machine intended for the artificial production of neutrons, which they regard as one of the chief building blocks of matter.

The apparatus, 20 feet high, "shoots" a stream of helium "bullets" into atoms of berylium. The bullets are said to dislodge the neutrons from the berylium with tremendous force and at the rate of 1000 a second.

English Farms Use More Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The total number of agricultural workers employed in the three Midland counties of Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire is 1156 more than the number employed in 1932. Increases among seasonal workers, which are considerable, are due partly to the larger wheat and potato acreages, and partly to the unusually forward condition of the fruit season.

Formula Drawn For Conciliation Of Cuban Groups

Clipped Powers for President and Concentration Cabinet Planned

HAVANA, Sept. 22 (AP) — Havana University professors today drew up a formula which they hoped would conciliate the tense political situation which, it was authoritatively learned, provides that President Grau San Martin remain in office, but with his powers sharply curbed.

The five-fold opposition to the Grau San Martin regime went into conference to study the plan as the capital, outwardly calm, expressed concern over its rapidly dwindling food supply and heard recurring rumors of a new rebellion.

The conciliation formula was said to provide for the appointment of a concentration Cabinet whose members would be responsible to an opposition junta including representatives of all political factions. President Grau San Martin would not be empowered to ask the resignations of any of the cabinet members. He still had not replied to opposition demand that he step out of office.

Soldiers still had trouble with rebel forces of Juan Blas Hernandez, veteran campaigner against former President Machado, in Camaguey Province.

And, as available stores of foodstuffs dwindled, residents of Havana checked their supplies as warehousemen continued on strike and estimates were made that the capital would go hungry if the strike continues another week.

Representatives of the student directory, leaders of the pro-Government factions, conferred last night and early today with Señor Miguel Mariano Gomez, leader of the Marianistas, one of the five leading opposition groups.

It was understood the students tried to persuade the former Mayor of Havana to relent in his insistence that President Grau San Martin quit in favor of a "truly Nationalist Government."

The first actual conflict between the Government's soldier-student army and the rebels occurred at Las Cuevas in Camaguey, and, reports said, two of Blas Hernandez's followers were killed. Several members of the Government's forces were said to have been wounded.

The rebel-soldier fight lasted a few minutes and followed an unsuccessful effort of troops to conduct a peace parley with Blas Hernandez. Afterwards the rebels went deeper into the hills where soldiers could not track them.

The meeting of the student directory and Señor Gomez broke up at 3:30 a. m. A student spokesman told the Associated Press that "Gomez is with this government, but is asking a formula to satisfy the leaders of political factions. He is firm, however, in saying that Grau San Martin can not resign as he is the only man today who offers guaranties for the country."

The spokesman added the students had decided to send messages to governments and students in Latin American Republics, protesting against what they call an economic boycott against Cuba in the United States.

Meanwhile, of the four American warships off Havana, the transport Nitro was expected to sail shortly. The others are the cruiser Richmond and the destroyers Simms and Sturtevant.

Ten other United States craft are in nine other Cuban ports, and the battleship Mississippi remained off the northeast coast.

State Helps Charlotte Schools With $31,398

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

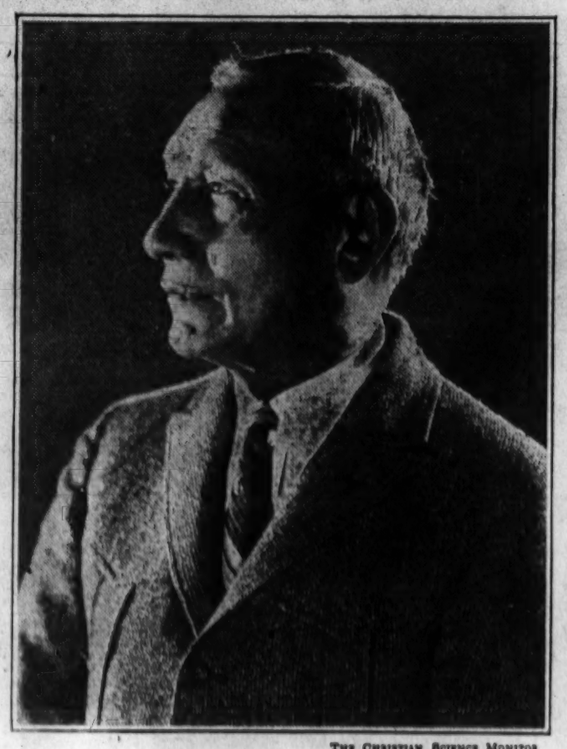
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Charlotte administrative school unit has been allotted $31,398 by the state school commission for operation of plant and general control, according to the certification of the allotment received from Mr. LeRoy Martin, secretary of the commission.

The bulk of allotment went for operation of plant for the eight-month school year, $26,320 being placed to that account, compared with $21,005 a year ago, for six months. The next largest item was for general control, $4310 of which $2800 was for salary of the superintendent, and $1410 for clerical assistance. Under operation of plant the State allowed $10,000 for salaries of janitors, $5100 for fuel, $5620 for water, lights and power and $2200 for janitorial supplies.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

MONTREAL, Sept. 22—Bell Telephone Company of Canada reports that for the first time in many months certain sections of its territory are showing net gains in telephone installations, in excess of removals. In other sections losses are continuing.

Sioux Indian to Receive Medal At World's Fair for Achievement



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Charles A. Eastman

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Just as the last century of progress in physical science has enabled the World's Fair here to light an Indian camp fire from the star Arcturus, so many remarkable accomplishments of the American Indian in the past 100 years are being celebrated at a Century of Progress exposition today.

About a century ago the red man retreated from this very neighborhood to make way for the westward moving civilization of the white man, but today—American Indian Day at a Century of Progress—the white man is turning with admiring eyes to his dark-skinned neighbor with whom he now lives in peace and brotherhood. Indians of many tribes who are now present at a Century of Progress attest the truth of the saying that peace has its victories as well as war, because they have won peace time distinction in wide fields of accomplishment.

Tonight will see the award to Dr. Charles A. Eastman, Sioux Indian, of a medal sponsored by the Indian Council Fire for the most distinguished achievement by an American Indian. The ceremony will take place in the court of the Hall of Science, after the light of the star Arcturus, whose rays are captured to turn on the illumination of the fair every night, is employed in lighting Indian camp fires. More than 50 names were submitted for the medal, and in announcing Dr. Eastman's selection, the donors of the medal said:

"Dr. Eastman's achievement record covers a long career that has contributed much to his own race as well as to the paleface. He was formerly a government physician and Indian Service inspector, national councilman of the Boy Scouts, director of the Brooks-Bryce Foundation for the promotion of peace and friendship between the English-speaking races, lecturer and author of many books on Indian life." The bronze medal was designed by Waano-Gano, young Cherokee artist, who is inaugurating a movement to revive the authentic regalia and costumes of the Indians.

The list of native Indians who have been invited to witness the presentation is an evidence in itself of the far-flung activities of descendants of the old tribes. Mr. William J. Kershaw, who is Assistant United States Attorney-General for Wisconsin, descends from the Menominee tribe; Dr. Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester, N. Y., Municipal Museum, from the Senecas, and both of these men are expected to speak, as well as Dr. W. Carson Ryan Jr., director of Indian education for the United States Department of the Interior. Mr. Scott H. Peters, president of the Indian Council Fire, who is a business man as well as lecturer, is Chippewa.

Out of the 325,000 persons of Indian blood in the United States, Mr. Peters said, 25,000 are taking part in modern professions and industries, and 13,079 holding places in American city life on equal basis with other Americans, while several thousands are in federal service on Indian reservations and 17,000 served in the World War.

Visitors to the fair can see representatives of seven tribes living in their native fashion on the exposition reservation where daily ceremonials take place. Some 150 in all, these Indians represent the Hopi, Jemez, Navajo, Cochiti, Sioux, Winnebago and Hoopah tribes. Among those to be seen there are such well-known Indian performers as Chief Silver Tongue, a Hoopah, who is one of the foremost Indian singers in the country, and Chief Evergreen Tree, a Cochiti, well known for his bird and animal imitations.

Today the Indians at the fair are celebrating by holding a feast. Two 200-pound calves, supplied by a local packer, will furnish the fare.

Miss Dorothy Skyeagle, an Ottawa Indian from Harbor Springs, Mich., whose Indian name is Sun Beam, and who was recently chosen Indian Queen at the fair, is on hand at the Michigan exhibit to greet visitors, and Indians from several other states have part in the celebration.

Stabilized Prices Freed Milk Trade, Whiting Declares

Taxes on Trucks Deplored as Far in Excess of Just Payment

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Stabilized milk markets have been made possible by the Federal Government's intervention, it was declared here yesterday at the convenion of the International Association of Milk Dealers by Mr. Charles F. Whiting of Boston, its president. Government codes, he said, promise that for the first time, the milk industry may be "freed from the shackles of wasteful struggle," and released for the exercise of enterprise.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, said Mr. Whiting, the Government has entered into the regulation of the milk industry with wisdom and restraint. It permits those engaged in the trade to take part in writing market agreements providing for the limitation of producing "sheds," uniform buying plans, unvariable price schedules, "and other marketing practices that will benefit the industry."

He emphasized that government intervention also included the protection of the consumer. He said dealers have been squeezed between the producer and consumer's public opinion, largely because dealers have remained silent as to the cost and value of their service. He urged them to make their position better known.

"Milk dealers," said Mr. Whiting, "have every reason from a business viewpoint to give wholehearted and enthusiastic coöperation to President Roosevelt in the execution of his bold and enlightened plan for rehabilitation of agriculture and industry and the diffusion of well-being throughout the nation."

Mr. R. M. Wiggins of the Borden Farm Products Company of Illinois reported that most of the major units of the dairy industry have reduced operating costs, bringing them into line with lowered price levels.

The milk dealers, largely involved in the operation of motortrucks joined with Mr. Roy F. Britton, director of the National Highway Users' conference, in a protest against further taxation of automobiles.

Little 26-Foot Craft Ready For Cape Horn Explorations

Amos Burg to Cruise Among Islands in Study of Strange Tribes of Indians of Whom Little Is Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A 26-foot lifeboat cast off by the coast guard station at Coos Bay after 25 years of hard service, has been rebuilt and refitted for hard use in the far corners of the world.

The boat, which was christened Dorjun, is the property of Mr. Amos Burg, a young explorer who has received a commission from the National Geographic Society and the Chilean Government to preserve in both monochrome and color plates the vanishing culture of the strange tribes of Alakalufs, Yohgans and Onas Indians who inhabit the tip of South America south of the Straits of Magellan.

Immediately following the launching of the Dorjun, Mr. Burg joined the steamer West Mahwah, upon which he is en route to Buenos Aires. There he plans to join an Argentine transport to take him to Point Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan. He expects to cross Terra del Fuego, spending several months with the various Indian tribes. He expects to use his little boat in visiting numerous islands which form the southernmost tip of Cape Horn.

The Alakalufs and Yohgans are canoe Indians who inhabit the storm-beaten islands and channels of Patagonia and the coast of Chile, Mr. Burg explained. As they are rapidly diminishing, Mr. Berg said, it is doubtful if the remnants of these tribes will survive the present generation. They live under the severest of conditions. To obtain food, they adventure in small canoes into treacherous seas and participate in a constant battle to stave off starvation.

On the other hand, the Onas inhabit the main island of Terra del Fuego, where they have withdrawn before the advance of the white man. They live by hunting in the mountainous sections of the island and have retained their ancient customs. Mr. Burg said they have an average height of six feet, are lithe, straight-limbed, and represent the tallest members of the human family.

Upon completion of this assignment, Mr. Burg expects to take his boat to Japan to study customs and living conditions about the Inland Sea of Japan. From there he will go to the Philippines to visit little-known islands and their inhabitants.

Giant Tuna Fish Sent To Canadian Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A giant tuna fish passed through Montreal. It weighed 1050 pounds and was caught by Capt. Joe Penny who landed it off Liverpool, Nova Scotia, recently. Special preparations were made to transport this fish via Montreal to the Canadian National Exhibition.

A case 10 feet long, 4 feet deep, and 4 feet wide had to be constructed to accommodate the tuna, which is accompanied on its trip by 700 pounds of ice. The fish was caught near the spot where the author, Zane Grey, caught his world record tuna, weighing 758 pounds.

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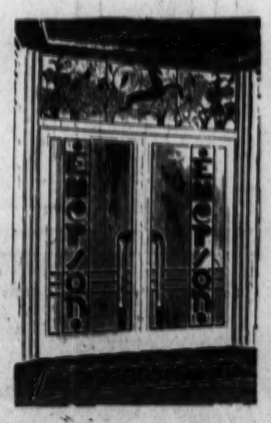
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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Breakfast a Gay Adventure

And a Gracious Beginning to the Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BREAKFAST marks the beginning of a new day and should be attractive and cheery. Whether individuals eat it from trays in various places, or the family and guests gather around a breakfast table, a way may be found to strike a happy keynote for the day.

Families with varied interests may easily agree on tray breakfasts. They are also a joy to week-end guests. We may enjoy a tray breakfast in bed—or we may eat it in our favorite spot in the sunroom, on the veranda or in the garden, provided, of course, it is not too far from the kitchen to permit the food to remain hot. Breakfast becomes a gay adventure when our tray is put on a low table in front of a comfortable chair or divan in the sunroom or on the veranda, on an umbrella-shaded table on the terrace, or, on a warm morning, on a shaded bench in front of our favorite flowers.

Some breakfast trays are happy only in a dainty bedroom. A porcelain or delicate earthenware service, with lovely blossoms in pastel colors, might be combined with crystal and silver on a yellow linen tray cloth with an embroidered edge and white applique. A small globular vase with sweet peas would be lovely with this, or rose petals might float in a crystal finger bowl. A dainty yellow porcelain or earthenware service, with flower knobs, might be used on a tray painted with a floral design in yellow, rose and green. This might be combined with thin green or crystal glass and silver and a single rose raise its head demurely above a tall vase.

Sturdy yellow pottery, reflecting the early morning sunshine, would be delightful for outdoor use on a green tray. Heavy amber glass and pewter might be used. A pewter mug or creamer might hold garden flowers in a medley of vivid colors.

A Breakfast Tray

The breakfast tray shown in the illustration on this page would slip into many different scenes without a jarring note. The tray cloth and napkin, of heavy ecru linen, are hemstitched and embroidered in green. The earthenware service has a cream ground and sprigs of prunus in green and black. The crystal glasses have black opaque glass stems. A single yellow jonquil nods a cheerful good morning from a black opaque glass vase. Two little pottery boys offer salt and pepper.

Another versatile tray might combine creamy white embossed earthenware with green linen. The glasses might pick up the green in the linen and a small green glass bowl hold pansies. Creamy white earthenware has a center medallion in the vivid colors of an old-fashioned garden; these might be reflected in a small colonial bouquet.

The breakfast room and nook were born of a desire for more intimate surroundings than the dining room affords. Gayety is added to intimacy when the window opens on the garden and the room is flooded with early morning sunshine. The type of the room should influence the table appointments.

Earthenware printed in blue, pink or green would be delightful in an early American room. This might be used with checked or plaid linen, pewter, milk glass and colored pressed glass. Red and white checked doilies and napkins, blue printed earthenware, milk-glass covered hen cereal dishes, blue pressed glass water tumblers, a pewter service for the beverage and salt and pepper shakers and a potted red geranium in a pewter pail would be charming. Green and white checked linen, pink printed earthenwars, green glass water tumblers and bread and butter plates, colorful fruit in a copper bowl and a small milk glass with garden flowers in a medley of colors in front of each place would also be interesting.

The table for two shown in the lower photograph would hardly be amiss in any simple breakfast room. The off-white fringed linen cloth has gay stripes of green, yellow and purple. The earthenware is in shaded green glaze. The heavy pressed crystal glass has a thumb print design. The pottery fruit basket is a luscious yellow. The purple grapes pick up the purple in the linen. A pewter beverage service and salt and pepper shakers complete the table and the golden glow of sunlight through the window adds a magic touch.

Striking a Cheerful Note

A service which should find a welcome in many breakfast rooms might have a blue-green linen cloth with a dash of white in the design. Some napkins may also be used as doilies. Creamy white embossed earthenware might be combined with undecorated blue-green glass water and orange juice tumblers and bread and butter plates with, perhaps, a yellow earthenware saucer under the orange juice glasses. The beverage service and salt and pepper shakers might be in either silver or pewter. A creamy-white embossed earthenware vase or bowl might hold blue cornflowers and white daisies with yellow centers.

A gay, delightful breakfast service might have heavy ecru linen doilies and napkins, Italian pottery with a luscious yellow ground and sprigs of red flowers and red glass water tumblers, bread and butter plates and saucers under the covered cereal dishes. A pewter beverage service might be used with this and red and yellow flowers arranged in a low pewter bowl.

There is compensation for a week of hurried breakfasts when the family gathers, at its leisure, around a Sunday morning breakfast table on the veranda or terrace close to nature in her gayest mood. The table appointments, to be in tune with nature, should be sturdy and substantial, and, at the same time, gay and light-hearted.

The family breakfast table illustrated brightens a shady corner with its gay appointments. The vivid orange and softer blue and green in the stripes on the linen cloth are reflected in the bold floral design on the earthenware. An enchanting green Italian majolica cock struts knee deep in blue anemones, yellow jonquils and ferns in the pewter tray which rightfully belongs to the beverage service, completely ignoring the fluffy creamy white pottery chicken salt and pepper shakers. The water tumblers, repeating the green of the cock, are of peasant inspiration. The fruit plates are milk glass.

Round doilies, a large one in the center and smaller ones at the various places, printed with bunches of flowers in gay colors, might be used on the round green painted pedestal table here covered with a cloth. Either green, yellow or brown glazed earthenware, nature's neutral colors, would be charming with this. Garden flowers, reflecting the colors in the doilies might be arranged in a low copper bowl and a pewter beverage service trimmed with copper used.

Used on the terrace under an umbrella echoing the orange, yellow and green in the chairs, the green pedestal table might be left bare Earthenware with a gold floral design in green, rose, rust, yellow and tan on a cream ground edged with black would be charming. Heavy amber pressed glass water and orange juice tumblers might be used and four copper beakers of nasturtiums arranged around the handle of the umbrella. Round checked doilies and earthenware and glass with rings of color might also be used on this table.

And so it goes. Color and pattern, in an infinite variety of combinations, may be utilized to give gaiety and grace to the breakfast table.

Upper Photos — Courtesy Budget Home, John Wanamaker, New York. Lower—By Mattie Edwards Hewitt, to The Christian Science Monitor, Courtesy Stern Brothers, New York.

Upper Left—An Inviting Tray Breakfast, Served in a Comfortable Corner of the Sun-Room, Strikes a Happy Keynote for a Busy Day. Right—This Sunday Morning Breakfast Table in Ecru, Orange, Blue and Green, Gives a Note of Cheer to a Shady Corner, Inviting Quiet Companionship. Lower—Early Morning Sunshine Adds a Note of Gayety to This Breakfast Table for Two, in Off-White, Green, Yellow and Purple.

The Recipes

on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Apples Are Here

Here Are Three Recipes for Frozen Desserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boise, Idaho

FROM Idaho, where apples are commonly grown and low in price, come three recipes for apples in frozen desserts or ice dishes for the meat courses at dinners. The apple ice and sherbet are tart in flavor and especially good served with lamb or pork. The recipes are given by the home economics department of the State College of Agriculture, and are worked out by Miss Marion M. Hepworth, home demonstration leader.

Apple Sherbet

Boil for 10 minutes
1 cup water and
1¾ cups sugar.
When cool add
4 cups apple sauce and
½ cup lemon juice.
Freeze to a mush, add
1 cup sour cream, which has been whipped, and continue freezing.

Apple Ice Cream

Cook in a sauce pan until soft
2 lbs. apples, which have been peeled and cored, with
1 cup water
1 inch cinnamon stick
1 cup sugar
1 orange, rind and juice
1 lemon, rind and juice
Rub through a sieve and when cool, add
2 cups cream
2 cups custard,
And freeze.

Apple Ice

1 pound tart apples, pared and cored, add
2 cups boiling water, and cook until the apples are tender. Rub through a puree strainer, add
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice. Reheat until the sugar is melted and then chill and place in the freezer. This mixture requires a longer time for freezing than ice cream. Turn the freezer for a few minutes, allow the mixture to rest for a few minutes, turning and resting until the mixture looks like hard wet snow. Pack and let stand two or three hours.

Apple ice may be frozen in any open kettle packed in salt and ice. It should be stirred with a wooden spatula at intervals of five minutes, and kept covered between the stirrings.

Basket Pioneering

"Basket Pioneering," by Osma Palmer Couch, is a useful handbook for beginners in basket weaving as well as for the more experienced worker. It contains clear and concise directions, together with simple diagrams. Besides chapters dealing with processes, bases, weaving stitches, etc., there are chapters telling how to gather and prepare plant fibers, bark, roots, grasses, vines, etc., with which to make one's own baskets. There is also a chapter for the bird lover on how to make basket bird houses. This book is published by Orange Judd Publishing Company, 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, and the price is $1.25.

Kindergarten Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

With an ever-increasing variety of style and material, little Miss Five-year-old has no trouble selecting her kindergarten wardrobe. If she wishes frocks to launder there are dainty patterned English prints and plain broadcloths. Some have exquisite smocking and all have little collars either of white or self material. When smocking is not used they depend for their style on skillful tucking and piping which is often carried over into the saucy little sleeve.

The little jersey and challie frocks are charming and flatter a certain type. The jerseys have a bit of a flare which gives a pert swing to the style. Applique work in contrasting colors is the only trimming. Challie frocks have made a great appeal to mothers as they may be laundered if care is given them. They come in gayly striped patterns.

A knitted fashion from England is attractive and should be worn very short to add to its chic. It has a high waist line with a knitted belt which ties. It may be ensembled with a knitted coat and beret.

Times Have Changed

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 13 I read an article called "Jewelry Goes Victorian," which closed with this philosophical thought about Victorians: "They moved through life with a dignity which although it may, through the mists of history, appear somewhat dull, nevertheless has a thought to contribute to an age prone to accept uncritically what is novel, big and colorful."

The same evening that I read that article I read, in an old number of the Journal of Home Economics, a story of some old English laws regulating dress, and I wondered how much influence those laws, enacted by Parliament in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, had exerted on the evident dignity and good taste of later English dress.

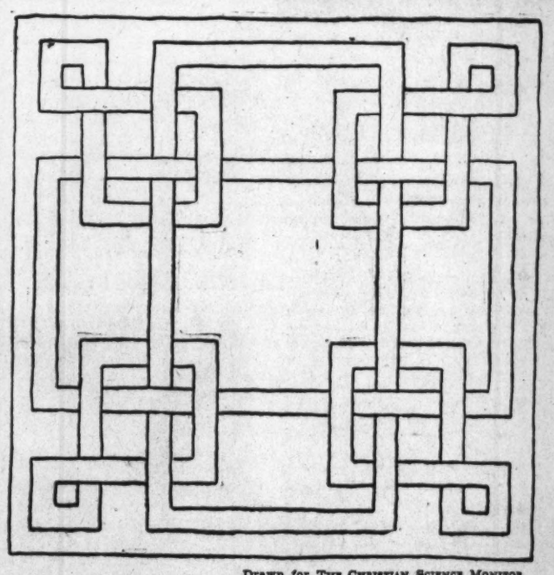
One wonders what would be the effect of a law enacted in 1933 which would read, in substance, as did one which was passed by Parliament in the fourteenth century, as follows: "People of handicraft and yeomen, together with their wives, daughters and children, are prohibited to pay for their vesture more than 40 shillings the whole cloth, and are forbidden to wear cloth of silk nor silver nor girdle, knife, Button, Ring, Garter, nor Owche, Ribband, Chain nor no such other things of gold nor of silver, nor no manner of apparel embroidered, aimeled (enameled), nor of silk by no way."

There must have been less cause for the study of family budgets; of "wherewithal shall we be clothed," in those days. It might be a welcome step in home management if the NRA could make for us regulations as to what we might pay for what we might wear! I suspect, however, that such regulations would not be more successful than were those made long ago in England.

We read that, after two and a quarter centuries of attempting to dictate what might, or might not, be worn by English people, the governing fathers of the empire decided that it could not be done. Possibly the restriction, made by Parliament in 1336, of the use of "Furr" on the clothes of anyone except members of the royal family, was not relished by those at whom it was evidently aimed, because of the "Outrageous and excessive Apparel of Divers People against their estate and Degree, to the great Destruction and Impoverishment of the Land."

The Monitor article tells us that there are finger rings that "weigh down the finger that wears them, as if it were merely a display peg instead of a thing of power and dignity." It took, in the olden days, a stated income in order to be allowed to wear finger rings or other ornaments. "Merchants, citizens, and Burgesses, Artificers and People of Handicraft," who were worth £500 in goods and chattels were restricted to garments that should not cost more than "4½ marks the whole cloth." Their wives, daughters and children, were cautioned to "wear no manner of gold or silver nor stone." And so the laws went on, stating different incomes and what they might mean in the terms of clothing and ornaments.

These laws, unsuccessful of enforcement as they often were, may have established a habit of thought concerning dress that expressed itself later in the early colonies of the New World. Perhaps it was not entirely lack of resources, but sometimes lack of a desire for display, that gave to us a heritage of good taste and simplicity in dress which we might study before we "accept uncritically what is novel, big and colorful."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Design for a Square Pillow, to Be Carried Out in Satin With Gold Braid.

Easy Design for Pillow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PIECE of heavy twine wafted slowly by a current of air will fall upon the floor, forming quite interesting curves; but having no power to think, it cannot select its best curve, repeat it, and apply it to a sofa pillow for ornamentation.

In fact, not knowing that the pillow is square, and therefore a square arrangement would better satisfy the demands of design, it remains upon the floor until devoured by an electric sweeper or picked by an orderly home maker.

A narrow gold braid, less than a half-inch wide, can be properly applied upon the cover design for a square pillow, which we hope you will make.

Place upon the sewing table a square of dark blue satin just larger than the pillow to be covered. With the sharp pointed pins that easily penerate metal cloth, repeat the motif in each corner of the satin, cutting and fastening securely under the overlapping braid. Do not hurry. Good execution will greatly enhance the design.

BELLE B. VESEY.

A Plea For Frugality

By HANNAH DUTAUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WORLD conditions like those which have existed the last few years are making many who have control of the family resources wonder if the time has not come for more frugal methods in meal building. It is a subject that will bear consideration. The study and application of these methods will result in simplicity along many lines and will be a saving of an enormous amount of time and money. Frugality embodies many graceful qualities, such as resourcefulness, beauty, temperance, economy and thriftiness.

The present-day complexity of meal building bears little relation to the frugal habits of our forefathers, who were in some respects better nourished than we are. The skill of the culinary expert and modern inventions have played their part in silencing one of the fundamental qualities of home management.

Let it not be assumed that frugality in meal building means monotony. On the contrary, it is an active resourcefulness as well as a knowledge of food values, to the extent that not the slightest particle of its content will be lost in preparation.

It is interesting to see to what degree of refinement the evolution of cooking has gone through. As civilization advanced the coarser things that fed the undisciplined appetite became distasteful. The cultivation of the soil and the appearance of many new edibles made man want to drop the old habits and venture forth into new and untried realms. As years have gone on this refining process and inventive ability have progressed on such a scale that the planning and building of a meal has become a complicated problem. It would almost seem that the dominant thought in meal structure is how much can be assembled, rather than, how may the meal be simplified and the values retained.

It is possible to eat a meal of many courses; the appearance may be good to the eye and the palate is pleased; but the nourishing elements are not present and hunger has not really been appeased. Again, one may feast on the most frugal of fares and be well nourished because all the values of the food have been watched carefully and retained in the cooking. One can readily see that if the one who is planning and cooking the meal has little or no knowledge of food values and balance it will be necessary to keep adding more and more to the menus in hopes of satisfying hunger.

The frugal meal planner has the underlying idea always present in thought. It is to furnish honest nourishment to her household. She sets about to study foods, what they contain, what should be utilized and what rejected. Her menus are the simplest in composition, but when prepared will be the richest in food values. Her meals are built with an abundance of thankfulness and humility, her work is the expression of joyous activity, and the daily planning of the meals, the unfoldment of endless ideas.

Frugal comes from the Latin frugalis, fruit, and fruit from the Latin fructus, enjoyment. Then to be frugal in our daily living would mean fruitful enjoyment of all that is useful in nature. As Ralph Waldo Emerson so beautifully puts it:

> Beauty must come back to the useful arts, and the distinction between the fine and the useful arts be forgotten. If history were truly told, if life were nobly spent, it would be no longer easy or possible to distinguish the one from the other. In nature all is useful, all is beautiful.

Remodeling Coats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FORTUNATELY for the woman who has remodeling of coats before her, there are comparatively few hard-and-fast rules laid down this season other than back fullness, shoulder width and modern neckline. Even these requirements are more than offset by the possibility of introducing a harmonizing fabric of different weave for rejuvenating shoulders and neckline; also the liberty allowed in the way of unusual seamings, especially on sleeves.

Taking this encouraging outlook an ingenious mother has just completed the remodeling of two outside coats, one for her college-girl daughter and the other for a child of ten. The college girl's coat was remodeled from a full length coat of her mother's and made into a most acceptable garment of the "swagger" type, by cutting it off at knee length and again across the shoulders, back and front. A temporary yoke of lining was basted in and the extra fullness at the back, not needed for the slight figure of the young girl, was laid in an inverted center pleat below the yoke. This proved a fairly good substitute for the necessary "swing" of the modern swagger garment. The garment was then changed from a double breasted closing to single, the extra fullness of each front pulled toward the shoulders, making one pleat on each side, increasing width as well as fullness. The strip cut from the bottom of the original coat measured almost two yards and was used to make a drop-shoulder yoke, thus entirely changing the neck and shoulder line. There was sufficient left of this strip to furnish a triangular inset for each sleeve, giving fullness at and above the elbow. The drop-shoulder was top-stitched over this remodeled sleeve, the lower part of the sleeves being left as they were originally with the addition of new cuffs.

The question of neck finish was a much debated one, but it was finally settled by a compromise—a convertible collar, of the low and accommodating type, making it possible to wear a separate fur piece or an Ascot neckscarf when the wearer felt so inclined. There was even a little tab at the top of the collar that could be buttoned over the Ascot to keep it in place at the back. And there were two Ascots for the coat, one of the same material and the other of bright plaid, its background matching the navy blue of the coat. This plaid scarf and five big leather buttons and loops were the only expenditures!

Encouraged by the success of this first attempt, the little girl's coat proved comparatively simple. It was a combination of two laid-aside garments, one of her older sister's and the other one the child had outgrown. One was navy blue and the other gray! Much the same planning of the first coat answered for this remodeling, except that the entire length of coat was retained, the garment being raised so as to bring the back fullness up toward the shoulders of its new owner. The spread of the coat so raised gave the desired swing though it left nothing for the necessary yoke. It was here that the little old gray coat was thought of! It was, fortunately, a harmonizing grayish blue and answered every purpose as a drop-shoulder yoke and club neckscarf, buttoning wide apart to the shoulders with big, navy blue buttons which looked very stunning on the gray. There were big patch pockets of the blue with flaps of the gray each with a blue button. The little girl was pleased, so was big sister and perhaps even more so, was mother!

Do You Know These?

To warm over biscuits, or rolls, sprinkle lightly with water, then place pan containing them in a larger pan of hot water. Put in oven for a few minutes to freshen before serving.

* * *

In a custard recipe calling for several eggs, one or more may be left out if ½ tablespoon of cornstarch is added for each egg omitted.

* * *

Before heating milk in a saucepan, rinse the pan with cold water and it will not scorch so easily.

* * *

When cake or bread is too brown or is burned, grate gently with a fine grater (nutmeg grater preferred) until the cake or bread is a golden brown.

* * *

Leave one small section of a gem pan empty when putting gem batter in pan. Fill this section with water and gems will never scorch.

* * *

Shredded coconut, which has become dry, can be freshened by soaking it in sweet milk a few minutes before using.

Today's *New* RECIPE

JELLIED WALDORF SALAD
(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX GELATINE
½ cup cold water
⅓ cup sugar
½ teaspoonful salt
1 cup apples, diced
¼ cup chopped nuts
1 cup boiling water
½ cup celery, cut in small pieces
¼ cup lemon juice

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Add boiling water, sugar and salt and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice. Cool, and when mixture begins to stiffen, stir in apples and celery. Turn into a large mold or individual molds that have been rinsed in cold water. Chill, and when firm, unmold on lettuce and sprinkle with the chopped nuts. Serve with salad dressing.

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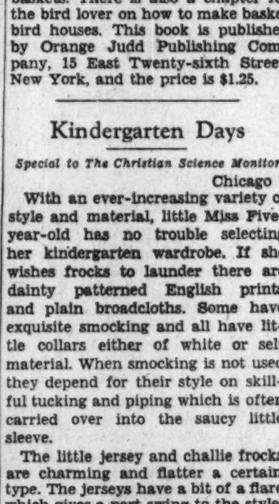

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For Breakfast Tomorrow

The Home Forum

The Butterflies Pass

THE dry season closed down slowly, almost imperceptibly, upon the coast of Honduras. The first sign was the new heat of the high-climbing sun, while the bananas at the edges of the swamp still showed the yellow tint of the winter floods and in the afternoons rain clouds still lowered over the hills where the jungle was dark green with moisture. The bush knew the season already; and, when it was chopped down, it stayed down or sprang sparsely, wasting no energy before the coming battle with the sun. The wind rose in the afternoon and flowed like a tide from the sea up the valleys, and the windpump clanked and the banana leaves rattled like the shuffling of innumerable cards; and one by one the yellowing leaves of the fig trees in the pasture came flapping down to lie in golden patches between the tall tufts of guinea grass and the broad-leaved castor plants.

The birds were nesting eagerly now. The verandah was full of the deep warble of the house wrens, as they passed to and fro with food for their immense brood which lurked noisily under the beams. Dull green humming birds hung their tiny nests on the spiny leaves of little palms; and on the tops of crumbling stumps flycatchers crouched on their eggs, their chestnut plumage blending with the rotting wood. The deep woods rang with the whistle of the tinamou, short blasts each higher than the last until the song ended in a sputter among the high notes, the call of the hen to her mate whose duty it is to brood the big burnished blue eggs at the foot of the rosewood tree. The tall trees of the pasture were hung with the long nests of oropendolas, chestnut and black orioles as big as crows; and all day they bowed and scraped and spread their golden tails and sang their sputtering, bubbling song. And from between the rocks of the hillsides young vultures, great balls of white fluff with black-masked faces, scrambled out to warm themselves in the sun.

* * *

The rain slackened and ceased. The snakes, which had been inconspicuous during the winter, now came out and lay along the paths, basking in the sun, red and black coral snakes, green and yellow micas; and on the horizontal leaves of the bananas sat the little road-guarders, rearing heavy heads on necks thin as wires. At noon a still heat filled the banana plantations and the tattered webs of the banana leaves drooped beneath their veins like bedraggled ostrich plumes; the veins themselves crumpled and the leaves fell into a bundle of dry skirts around the trunk, and at last the trunk itself gave up its water and the bunch sagged down with its own weight. The sun blazed like fire upon the bush between the rows, so that even the hardiest plants let their leaves hang wilted to avoid the fierce rays, and the air was dry and scorched with the slow burning of the unprotected soil. The little streams, which still emerged from the rocky hills, seemed to shrink as they entered the open, faltered and vanished into the sand of their beds; and the mosquitoes of winter, some small as midges, some large as wasps, became scarce and disappeared.

But, for most insects, this was the season of all the year. The newly felled woodland was full of the shrieks of cicadas, and the little gray kites, circling overhead, stooped at the shrill sounds. Mottled gray banana butterflies whirled in a dancing spiral, rattling their wings shrilly; great black wasps stalked about their paper combs under the eaves, clicking softly like the voice of hot noons; the dust under the steps was full of the funnel traps of ant-lions which jerked out tiny showers of sand at the jar of a passing foot. At the edge of the wood, where the crested cuckoo cried monotonously and the Heliconiid butterflies fluttered feebly, red and black and yellow among the wild papaws, some bushes carried strange fruits, heavy tufts of black grasshoppers marked with scarlet. These always moved in company, walking slowly and heavily together, too bulky to jump; and as the season advanced they became large and brilliant, black and green and red, and each waddled away upon his own affairs. Once I saw one cross a farmyard. A hungry hen stalked forward eagerly, but the grasshopper, serene in the protection of some unpleasant taste, raised a scarlet wing like a warning flag, and the hen turned offendedly away.

* * *

Army ants visited us occasionally in great black columns which poured through the farm and the garden and even oozed into the house under the crack of the screen door. By day it was easy enough to repel them; but we did not wish to, for they brought unexpected marvels to light, immense cockroaches flying from the cracks in the walls and scuttling scorpions with their tails over their backs. The garden was sometimes invaded by less helpful ants, the reddish leaf-cutters, and between dark and day an entire hedge might be found to have lost its leaves and to be marching away in small green circles toward the ants' great underground nest. And most formidable of all the occasional invasions were the locusts, yellow grasshoppers as big as birds and with something of a bird's assurance in flight. They came in a cloud that filled the sky, they descended upon banana farms and left the trees stripped to the coarse veins of the leaf and the pastures eaten to the ground; and then, as suddenly as they had come, the urge to move took them and they rose in a haze of flashing wings and drifted away again.

And when the dry season was drawing to its close, the numbers of butterflies seemed gradually to swell. Swarms of little brown skippers perched on the stones beside the streams or rose in a whirl and drifted away to the northeast. Day after day the abundance increased, until there were butterflies always in the air, several kinds passing together in a slowly moving stream. Week after week they went by across a course a hundred miles wide, moving slowly but moving always northward, millions of them, hundreds of millions of them. Where had they started from? Fifty years before, Belt had remarked their yearly passing through Nicaragua several hundred miles to the south on their journey which never turned back. Where were they going? I stood on the beach between the coconut palms and the still sea, where the dugout canoes of the Caribs drifted at their fishing, and the brown pelicans swam preening. The butterflies were still passing, frail fluttering throngs that filled the cloudless sky and drifted northward and out of sight over the empty sea.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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A Street in Bethlehem

BY THE highroad from Jerusalem, we enter Bethlehem. Bethlehem, the "house of bread," the City of David, the birthplace of Jesus. What memories are conjured up by its name, what golden threads are woven into its history. Bethlehem is certainly a city on which to soliloquize. Here David, the shepherd boy, afterward destined to become King of Israel, tended his father's flock. When tired and war-worn, it was water from the well at Bethlehem for which he yearned; and we remember how three mighty men of valor broke through the Philistine host and took back the water to the King, who would not drink of it, so great to him had been their sacrifice.

It is six miles from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, and the firm, broad highroad winds past the white dome of Rachel's sepulchre. A picturesque monument outside, but inside dark and gloomy, a place in which we do not care to linger.

For an intimate acquaintance with Bethlehem, consult the Bible. No tourist should ever travel in Palestine without a Bible.

The book of Ruth tells us much of the inner life of Bethlehem. Even the names of the Bethlehemites of those days are brought before us; and, without stretching the imagination, we can enter into the lives and customs of the people. If it is harvest time, go with Ruth to follow the gleaners in the fields of Boaz. Perhaps those green slopes on the outskirts of the town were once the fields of Boaz. Our guide informs us they are now known as the Shepherds' fields, and that it is the traditional spot where the shepherds kept watch over their flocks by night and were the first to hear the glad tidings of great joy which should be to all people.

The fields are green and peaceful in the April sunlight, but it is not difficult to picture the first Christmas morning, with the star of Bethlehem hanging like a lamp in the dark heavens and the little white city wrapped in a peaceful stillness far below.

In the streets of Bethlehem, an old-world charm still lingers. Here we see stone buildings with overhanging balconies. We hear the soft shuffling tread of men and women, and the cries of merchantmen hawking their wares; while beside us laughing children, just released from school, play and scramble in the gutter.

Most of the inhabitants of Bethlehem are Christians. Christians, perhaps of many sects and creeds, each claiming a place in the Church of the Nativity. But Bethlehem is bigger far than race or sect. Bethlehem is "the house of bread," the City of David, the birthplace of Jesus. Here we can gather food for thought and refresh ourselves with history, sweet, soulful, and indescribably sacred. If you visit Bethlehem with a Bible, the Bible will give you Bethlehem. It will not concern you whether or not an automobile rushes past to cover you with a dusty cloud, or whether the ubiquitous guide jostles for permission to describe traditional sites of doubtful authenticity. You will not be with him in spirit or in flesh if you really go to Bethlehem. Let it be an early April morning, when the spring flowers of Palestine add their rich color to the somber beauty of shrub and stone; and then Bethlehem will speak to you of itself. As you walk down the narrow streets, it will tell you in a sweet and simple way its long, long history.

Sardinian Crafts

The art that still flourishes to perfection in Sardinia is the making of all kinds of useful articles from plaited palm leaves. Clemente had many rare and exquisite examples in his collection. Naturally these were mostly old ones; but, even today, really beautiful work, from small needle-cases to cake and fruit dishes and enormous bins for storing flour and corn, is being done in this material. The inferior, mass-produced stuff is exported to the mainland, the really fine work can only be seen on the island. . . .

After a little study one soon learns to pick out the work of the various districts and villages, even in basket plaiting, by its character and design. I observed that the decoration down on the plains and in the small towns was gay and exuberant in its intricacy, while in the isolated farms and villages higher up the mountains the patterns were medievally severe. There was the same difference in the costumes (in the places where they were still worn and still genuine). Those from mountain districts had something of the grave, dark solemnity that characterizes the peasants from up there. The predominating colours were black and white, sometimes rust brown, with an occasional startling flare of vermilion, and always those beautiful bell-shaped buttons. The home-spun, home-woven, linen shirts were decorated with wide and complicated hem-stitching, and there was a grandeur about the lines and richness of stuffs in the men's capes and short tunics, as well as in the women's pleated or heavily folded skirts, which gave the wearers a certain solemn majesty. . . .

We bought all kinds of cork articles in the town. There were cork forests in the neighbourhood, and they used cork for making a variety of household utensils. Strictly speaking, these were more often queer than beautiful, especially in comparison with the artistic basketwork. Of course it was the women who worked in both mediums. Such twiddling was quite beneath the dignity of their men-folk. These lords of creation looked after the cork forests and olives, the sheep and the goats, while just a few of them cultivated a vegetable garden or cornfield. Sometimes they would condescend to make wooden tubs and chests, ma poi basta—the rest was left to the women.

Some did nothing else but bleach palm leaves with different acids. Others beat them between two stones to make them soft and pliable. Others, again, bound together rice straws into long, pliable strips over which were plaited the narrow strips of palm leaf. Generally they made the baskets in the shape of plates or deep dishes to hold food, etc.; but they made all sorts of other things as well, and the young people competed in inventing new ideas. . . .

We could never make them do any fixed pattern. They had to compose as the spirit moved them. And they dislike being tied down. "If you want deer," they would say, "then go to Ciccia Nieddhu, they do deer in their family. We mostly do birds here, and next door they do zigzag without any figures." They thought it extremely ugly and contemptible to steal one another's designs, and they were averse from copying even their own. There was always some little difference, some variation in the motif. "Or else you get like a factory," they explained, "without anima, and then the spirit dies out." Little did they know how profoundly true that is!—AMELIE POSSE-BRAZDOVA in "Sardinian Sideshow." Translated from the Swedish. (New York: Dutton.)

Spires

This is a garden of spires—
Of poplars and hollyhocks;
Of loosestrife, rose-pink among sweet briars;
And foxgloves; and spiraled phlox.
Of lavender, all thickly set
With purple spikes of tall
Blue lupins, and the dark minarets
Of cypresses, backing it all
(A garden, this, for quiet, old-fashioned people)
Beyond, high o'er it all, serene,
Rises the gray church steeple,
Completing happily this smiling summer scene
Of peace and rest and tranquil meditation;
Of simple faith, and quiet aspiration.

BERYL NETHERCLIFF.

Our True Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE universal quest—if we stop to consider it deeply—is it not the search for our true identity? We cannot grasp our relation to one another unless we first become acquainted with our real selfhood. One person cannot truly know another unless he rightly knows himself. History records much that has eventuated because of this universal search for the origin and meaning of life. Research into the heavens and earth and sea is somewhat for the purpose of finding how these relate to man. All economic effort is to determine and to supply the demands of mankind. And so the question has ever been: What am I; how am I to be identified?

Much superstition still remains to be set aside by enlightened thought. There is a small bottle in the Smithsonian Institution which is said to contain all the chemical ingredients that go into the physical make-up of the human unit known as a man. But where is the man? The ingredients in the bottle represent the real man as little as do the ragged coat and high hat of the scarecrow set up to mislead the birds with its empty pretension.

Today there are constantly increasing numbers of those who recognize that nothing can be known of man's true being by looking into matter. Through Christian Science they understand that all identities are reflections of the one Ego, the divine I AM; hence nothing can affect true identity, which is individualized, eternal, immutable. This great truth, as it becomes known, is found to dispel the sense of material phenomena as constituting man's true identity. Then Life unfolds "as immortality brought to light" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 335). Genuine identity is realized in reflecting the divine nature.

The joy inherent in experiencing the consciousness of actual being is wonderful. It is the joy of which the Master spoke when he said to his disciples, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." Such is the blessing which the certainty of man's unity with his Maker must always bring. This blessing can never be achieved by material means, for, as the Way-shower declared and proved, "it is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." Healing in Christian Science means nothing less than the making apparent and establishing in human consciousness of man's true identity through the understanding of God as the divine Principle of all that really exists. True existence must necessarily express the nature of its origin.

This is beautifully and comfortingly explained by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. On pages 1 and 2 of "Miscellaneous Writings" she says, for instance, "Goodness reveals another scene and another self seemingly rolled up in shades, but brought to light by the evolutions of advancing thought, whereby we discern the power of Truth and Love to heal the sick." This applies to the healing of all the ills and discords of the material sense of existence—to all that is apart from and opposed to the nature of infinite good.

Spiritual healing in Christian Science has given many and substantial proofs of the reality of this real spiritual self, recognized as the reflection of Mind and dissociated from the mist of material reasoning. How provable it is that "the flesh profiteth nothing"! How unsubstantial are material trusts, and how fleeting so-called physical joys! This absolute truth is practically related to human experience in the teaching and practice of Christian Science. This teaching does not ignore the seeming claims of the counterfeit existence, but transforms the human consciousness in the manner Paul recommended when he said, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind."

As the writer stood before a church where a lecture on Christian Science was to be given, waiting for the doors to open, the air was balmy with early spring and laden with the fragrance of spring flowers. The awakening of the season of such beautiful promise, with its newness, its hope and freshness, seemed a lovely symbol of the message which was to be given when the doors opened. Then the gospel of the unity and allness of good—the changeless reality—would go out to listening hearts with its quickening power and healing grace. Then the "goodness" of the truth would unfold to those present "another scene and another self" of spiritual reality, man's true identity as God's representative would be acknowledged, and the way by which to achieve more and more of its certainty and joy would be clearly set forth. Renascence is what the world is longing for with mighty yearning. Renascence is the message of Christian Science and the purpose and meaning of all its healing ministrations.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Blue Spruce

Spruces are winter trees; their branches must
Feel strange without the touch of cool snow-dust.
So this tree, lest that memory be lost,
Spring, summer, fall, is tinged with brittle frost.

KENNETH W. PORTER.

Notre Identité véritable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR qui considère les choses à fond, n'est-ce pas notre identité véritable qui est l'objet de la recherche universelle? Afin de saisir le rapport qui nous unit les uns aux autres, il faut d'abord apprendre ce qu'est le moi réel. Celui qui ne se connaît pas bien lui-même, ne peut vraiment connaître son frère. Bien des événements historiques sont dus à cette recherche universelle touchant l'origine et la signification de la vie. Les explorations entreprises dans les airs, sur terre et sur mer, se proposent généralement de découvrir en quoi ces régions concernent l'homme. Dans le domaine économique, tous les efforts ont pour but de déterminer les besoins de l'humanité et d'y suppléer. Aussi la question a-t-elle toujours été: "Que suis-je? Comment établirai-je mon identité?"

Bien des superstitions doivent encore être mises de côté par la pensée éclairée. La *Smithsonian Institution* possède une fiole qui contient, dit-on, tous les éléments chimiques entrant dans la composition de l'unité physique humaine qui passe pour être l'homme. Mais où donc est cet homme? Les ingrédients renfermés dans la fiole représentent aussi peu l'homme réel que ne le ferait un épouvantail—un vieil habit surmonté d'un couvre-chef dont la vaine apparence doit tromper les oiseaux.

Aujourd'hui, des foules toujours plus nombreuses reconnaissent que la matière ne peut rien nous apprendre concernant l'être réel de l'homme. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, on comprend que toutes les identités sont des réflexions de l'unique Ego, du divin JE SUIS; par conséquent, rien ne peut affecter l'identité véritable, qui est individualisée, immuable, éternelle. A mesure qu'elle se fait connaître, cette grande vérité dissipe la croyance que les phénomènes matériels constituent la vraie identité de l'homme. Alors la Vie se révèle "en tant qu'immortalité mise en lumière," comme le dit Mrs. Eddy à la page 335 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. C'est en reflétant la nature divine qu'on parvient à la réalisation de l'identité véritable.

La joie dont s'accompagne toujours la conscience de l'être réel est merveilleuse. Le Maître y fit allusion lorsqu'il dit à ses disciples: "Je vous ai dit ces choses, afin que ma joie demeure en vous et que votre joie soit parfaite." Telle est la bénédiction qu'apporte infailliblement la certitude de l'unité subsistant entre l'homme et son Créateur. Cette bénédiction ne saurait s'obtenir par des moyens matériels, car le Conducteur a déclaré et prouvé que "c'est l'esprit qui vivifie, la chair ne sert de rien." En Science Chrétienne, la guérison implique que la vraie identité de l'homme devient apparente et s'établit dans la conscience humaine, grâce à la compréhension du fait que Dieu est le divin Principe de tout ce qui existe réellement. L'existence véritable doit nécessairement exprimer la nature de son origine.

Ces choses sont expliquées en termes encourageants et pleins de beauté par Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne. Aux pages 1 et 2 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, elle dit par exemple: "La bonté révèle une autre scène et un autre moi qui semblaient enveloppés d'ombre, mais sont mis en lumière par les évolutions de la pensée progressive, grâce à laquelle nous discernons le pouvoir de la Vérité et de l'Amour qui guérit les malades." Ceci s'applique à la guérison de tous les maux et des inharmonies qu'entraîne un sens matériel d'existence—à tout ce qui s'écarte du bien infini et s'oppose à sa nature.

La guérison spirituelle pratiquée en Science Chrétienne a maintes fois prouvé d'une manière tangible la réalité de ce vrai moi spirituel où l'on reconnaît le reflet de l'Entendement, qui n'a rien de commun avec la brume des raisonnements matériels. Il est démontrable que "la chair ne sert de rien." Combien sont illusoires les appuis matériels, et que les prétendues joies physiques sont passagères! Cette vérité absolue s'applique pratiquement aux expériences humaines dans les enseignements et la pratique de la Science Chrétienne. Ces enseignements n'ignorent pas les prétentions apparentes de l'existence qui n'est qu'une contrefaçon, mais ils transforment la conscience humaine comme Paul le recommandait dans ces paroles: "Soyez transformés par le renouvellement de votre esprit."

L'auteur dut un jour attendre qu'on ouvrît les portes d'une église où devait se donner une conférence sur la Science Chrétienne; c'était au premier printemps, et l'on sentait flotter dans l'air le parfum des fleurs nouvelles. Le réveil d'une saison où les promesses sont si belles, si pleines de renouveau, d'espoir et de fraîcheur, semblait être un gracieux symbole du message qu'on allait entendre lorsque s'ouvriraient les portes de l'église. Alors l'évangile de l'unité du bien, de sa totalité, de son immuable réalité, toucherait les cœurs attentifs par son pouvoir vivifiant et sa grâce qui guérit. Alors la "bonté" de la vérité révélerait aux assistants "une autre scène et un autre moi" appartenant à la réalité spirituelle; l'identité véritable de l'homme en sa qualité de représentant de Dieu serait reconnue, et la possibilité d'obtenir toujours davantage cette certitude et cette joie serait clairement exposée. Le monde soupire après la renaissance, il la souhaite ardemment. Cette renaissance est le message de la Science Chrétienne, le but et le sens de tout son ministère de guérison.

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Pablo Casals: Cellist

A famous musician once said that it would be most difficult to write of Pablo Casals, for everything he does appears so natural that there is nothing to say. In making acknowledgment to a task so hopeless, it may be affirmed that no endeavor to explain or expound the musicalness of Casals is here made: what he represents in the world of art does not yield to definition. . . . Yet by talking with him, watching his approach to a problem, seeing how he practises, and how he puts his astonishing gifts of mind and fervor of spirit to the service of his general musical work, one glimpses something that may in a small measure make intelligible the atmosphere of truth which attaches itself to his art.

The significance of everything Casals does in music—whether as cellist, conductor, or pianist, in chamber music or as soloist in concert performances which send his listeners away with a feeling of a high ideal attained and set the whole world of music on a higher plane—the uniqueness of him, in fact, remains something not to be conveyed by mere description.

Perhaps his most amazing faculty is his ability to listen openly to himself. His aural perceptions are extraordinarily acute, and seem to provide him with a sharpened sense for tone so that he listens to his own playing with a detached awareness, rare even among artists, and never falls into the easy ways of technical habit or crystallizes on a theory. . . .

Possessed of imagination, foresight, and a high degree of independence, Casals has maintained a questing attitude of mind in his work amid all circumstances, at the same time preserving continuity of principle and purpose. He has developed old laws of 'cello technique, uncovered new ones, and has achieved ascendancy for his standard on 'cello playing. His own powers of execution exemplify to perfection the possibilities of virtuosity without display.—LILLIAN LITTLEHALES, in "Pablo Casals." (London: J. M. Dent. New York: Norton.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Active And Prices Have Slight Recovery

Advances and Declines Follow Each Other in Erratic Fashion

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Financial markets, while still moving fitfully in the face of choppy inflationary breezes, apparently felt better today, and security prices retrieved some of their recently surrendered territory.

Stocks rushed about uneasily in the first hour, rallying and declining in sudden spurts. Trading activity expanded sharply as buyers and sellers switched positions frequently. After the first hour the list steadied, however, and by noon the trend seemed upward. Later most categories moved forward, although there was no unusual buoyancy in the recovery.

Moderately higher prices prevailed in the late dealings. A few specialists registered wide gains, among them National Distillers, U. S. Smelting, Seaboard Oil and Texas Gulf, up 3 to 5 points or so.

Other shares advancing a point or more included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, du Pont, Santa Fe, New York Central and Allied Chemical.

Transfers approximated 3,200,000 shares.

Grains, heavy at one time, also came back, while cotton was in demand at higher levels. Other commodities were fairly firm. The dollar looked much higher most of the morning, but eventually turned back to around its previous position.

Sound Money Boom

With the recent switch in inflationary sentiment, financial quarters were discussing the possibility of a stabilized dollar, in one way or another, and there even were guesses being made on the return to the gold standard. Brokerage circles that only a few days ago saw inflation lifting prices to new heights, were whispering of a probable "sound money" boom with business forging ahead on a newly constructed monetary unit.

Reports from Washington that the Administration was considering some important move in the currency situation were highly interesting to Wall Street. Some bankers were of the opinion that if and when the country gets back on the gold base, the standard will be one of bar metal instead of the previous monetary one. In other words, paper dollars will not be redeemable in gold dollars, but in gold bars. This is the standard on which France operates. Several thousand dollars, therefore, would be required to obtain a single gold bar.

Reported efforts of the railway administration to have the carriers place orders for some 1,000,000 tons of rails were cheering to the steel industry which recently has been suffering from sagging production. Railroad managements are said to be friendly toward equipment purchase proposals if prices are reduced. It was understood that credits for new equipment of between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 might be obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, such credits to run on a 10-year amortization basis. The railroads, thus far, have been timid about increasing their indebtedness to the Government because of surplus rolling stock and other materials on hand.

The Federal Reserve statement showed an increase of $35,000,000 in Government security holdings, or the average increment of recent weeks. Currency circulation rose $3,000,000 which was somewhat against seasonal expectancy.

Bond Market Improves

While weakness persisted in some of the lower priced categories the bond market as a whole enjoyed an improved status today.

U. S. Government obligations added slightly to their recovery of the previous day, prime corporation issues came back a little more and secondary ratings of the rail division showed a fairly substantial rally. The poorest performer were some semispeculative utilities and miscellaneous industrials, which widened recent losses under further liquidation.

Loans of the Chicago & North western, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Erie, New York Central, and Nickel Plate led the recovery in the carrier group. The movement was not all-embracing, however, as rather pronounced weakness continued in such issues as Union Pacific 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s. It took but slight selling to force these obligations down.

American & Foreign Power 5s gave up a couple of points and some other electric issues of semi-speculative character followed a like trend. Prime bonds all through the utility group found sufficient investment support to maintain prices slightly above the previous day's levels.

In the federal list the improvement in quotations ranged up to 7-32 of a point with the major gains to the credit of the Treasury 3¼s.

Fluctuations were narrower among leading foreign issues, and while the tone was irregular the market was a bit more favorable to the sellers. Some Argentine Government loans were under pressure, but there was better action in most of the German, French and other European government obligations.

Dividend Declarations

Merchants National Bank of Boston declared a dividend of $4 a share, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Nevada-California Electric Corporation declared a dividend of $1 out of surplus on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

A dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring in October, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is the American Mutual's 542d consecutive dividend.

Massachusetts Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the 2 per cent preferred, and the regular quarterly of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred, both payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 30; also the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on common stock, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 21.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 22	Last Sept. 21
13⅝	3	..	Adams Express	4200	9	8½	9	9¼
21⅝	8	.1	Adams Mills	500	17	15⅝	17	16
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	900	9½	9	9	9¼
9⅜	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	200	5¼	5	5	5¼
11⅜	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
108½	47½	.35	Air Reduction	3300	107	104	106	105
4	⅛	..	Airway Elec App	800	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
32¼	11⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	48900	26¾	25⅞	26¼	25⅝
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	17500	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	4⅛
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3700	9¼	7⅞	9⅛	7
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	7½	7½	7½	6¾
21	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7	7	7	6½
143⅝	70¾	6	Allied Chem	5600	138	134½	136½	134⅝
26⅜	8	..	Allis Chalmers	2300	17	16¼	17	16½
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	14½	14½	14½	14¾
45½	18½	.2	Amerada	4500	41½	40	41½	39¾
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	27½	27	27	28¾
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	10000	16	15½	16	15¾
49⅝	34	.3	Am Bank Note pf	100	41	40¾	41	40¾
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	9100	13¾	12	13	11⅝
64	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	1100	64	58	63	61¾
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	1100	32	30	32	31
97½	49	.4	Am Can	15900	92¾	89½	91¾	88¾
134	112	.7	Am Can pf	100	133	133	133	132
39⅝	6⅞	..	Am Car & Fdry	2700	27½	25¾	27½	26½
59	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	41	40¾	40¾	41¼
51¼	34	.35	Am Chicle	200	47	46	47	46⅛
89⅞	33	..	Am Com Alcohol	31800	61	55¾	59	59
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2¾	2½	2½	..
18⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	14400	10¼	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛
44⅛	7¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	1400	18½	18½	18½	18
35⅛	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
39⅜	6⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	12½	11	12½	11¼
21¼	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	1800	15	14½	14½	14⅝
16½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	900	8¾	8¼	8¾	9
57¾	13⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	1200	38½	37	37	38⅝
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	3700	8¼	7¼	7¾	8
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	5500	9½	9	9⅛	9
3½	¼	..	Am Ice France	200	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
9¼	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	30	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	3900	31	28½	31	28½
63	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	800	50¼	50	50	60
8¼	⅝	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	3	3	3	..
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	9500	20⅜	18⅞	19¼	19¼
30½	17	1½	Am News	10	28½	25½	25½	27½
10¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	95600	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	20	19	20	18⅞
35	9	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	200	16	15	16	..
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	18400	14½	14	14½	14⅝
30⅛	4⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	15900	20⅜	18	20⅛	18
41⅝	20⅛	.3	Am Safety Razor	900	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	38½
7⅛	⅝	..	Am Seating	700	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
4⅛	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	2800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
36¾	11½	.2	Am Shipbuilding	30	23½	23	23	24¾
51	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	73500	47	43⅜	46⅝	43⅞
85	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	800	83	82½	82½	81
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2800	19½	17⅝	17⅝	18½
47⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	200	40	39	39	40
74	21⅛	.4	Am Sugar Ref	3300	63	61	61	63¾
112	80	.7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	105½	105½	105½	103
134⅜	86⅛	.9	Am Tel & Tel	14600	126⅜	123⅜	125⅝	123⅝
37⅜	10	..	Am Type F pf	110	22½	20½	20½	24
43¼	10⅞	.1	Am Wat W & E	14400	23½	20	21½	19⅞
45⅞	9½	.1	Am W W&E ct	4900	21⅞	18¼	21	18¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	2500	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	11¼
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	3200	49⅝	46½	49⅝	47
14⅜	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	10	6	5½	5½	6
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1800	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	6¾
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	50	50	50	55
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	39400	17	16¼	16⅞	16⅝
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	200	12	12	12	12
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1800	23½	22½	23	22⅞
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	86⅜	85	85	86⅛
25⅞	9½	..	Archer Daniels	200	27	27	27	27
90	41	.7	Armour of Del	600	76	75	79	77½
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	5900	4⅞	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
5	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	4200	3½	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1800	58¾	54	58	54¼
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	200	6	5½	5½	4¼
6½	2	..	Artloom Corp	40	5¾	5½	5½	..
9⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	15½	15	15¼	14½
80⅛	39	..	Atchison T&SF	8500	60	57½	58½	57½
79¾	50	.3	Atchison pf	400	63¾	63	63	64
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	900	38	34	38	35
31⅞	13	.1	Atlantic Refining	7600	25⅝	26⅛	25¾	27½
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	1400	26	25⅝	25⅝	25
24⅜	1½	..	Atlas Tack	2100	27½	26¼	27½	26½
84¼	31¼	.2	Auburn Auto	10100	52⅛	50⅝	52½	50⅜
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	10600	9⅞	8½	9⅛	9⅛
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	17900	13½	11⅜	12¾	11¼
37¾	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	24600	29⅜	28	29	28
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	29	28	29	28
100⅜	68⅜	.7	Bangr & Ar pf	10	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞	93
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
13	3	..	Barnsdall A	12400	9	8⅞	9⅛	9
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1200	14½	12½	12½	14
85	45	.7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	75½	75½	75½	..
26½	15	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	500	62	61½	62	62
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	2700	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9¼
96½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	95
15	13¾	1.15	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	11500	16	15¼	15⅝	15¾
33⅜	9	.25	Best & Co	1200	28	27	27¼	28
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	15800	34¾	33⅛	34¾	34
82	25¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	20	58½	58½	58½	55⅛
24½	6⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1600	12¾	10¾	12½	11⅝
50	24	.7	Blumenthal pf	100	48	48	48	..
54¼	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	2800	41	39	41	41
35⅝	18	1.60	Borden	9400	24½	22⅞	24½	22½
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	4200	16¼	15	16¼	15⅝
4⅛	3	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2	2	2	..
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	14600	10¼	9¼	10⅛	9⅞
44¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3900	28⅜	27	28⅜	27½
88½	63½	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	71	69½	71	65
53⅞	28	.2	Brown Shoes	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49⅞
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	8¼
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	500	9⅞	9⅞	10¼	10⅛
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	2500	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	60	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	26½
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	3100	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	4⅛
13	2½	..	Bullard	800	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	7⅛
20⅝	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	8100	15⅜	14⅜	14	14⅜
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	3	3	3	3
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	8⅜	8	8⅜	8⅜
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1300	3¼	3	3	3¼
2⅜	1	..	Butte & Superior	500	1¾	1¾	1⅞	1¾
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	1½
43¼	8½	..	Byers	4400	28	25⅛	28	27½
			—C—					
34⅜	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1200	23	20½	23	22
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	700	1⅛	1	1⅛	1¼
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	9	9	9	9⅛
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2300	6⅝	6	6¼	6⅜
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	8500	30½	28½	30¼	29
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	19800	14½	13¾	14½	13⅜
35½	25½	1.00b	Capital Admin pf	10	27½	27½	27½	27½
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	15200	70⅞	66½	70¼	68⅞
29⅜	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	5600	20⅜	19⅛	20⅜	20
4⅞	⅜	..	Celotex v.t.c.	100	2½	1¾	1¾	1½
58⅝	44⅞	..	Celotex Corp	42800	38½	35½	38⅛	35
57⅛	½	..	Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	3½
41	14	1½*	Central Aguirre	00	36	34	35½	35
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	7	7	7	8
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	38900	38	34½	37½	34½
7⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	700	4	3⅝	3¾	4¼
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	16	16	16	16
52½	14⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	2800	40	39¼	40	40½
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	18500	42⅞	40¼	42½	41
8½	½	..	Chi & Ell pf	500	2	2¾	2¾	3
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	800	8¾	8	8½	8¾
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	6¼	5½	6⅛	5½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	24100	10⅝	9⅜	10	9½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	12400	9⅝	8½	9½	8½
34⅜	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1200	16¼	15	16¼	15
30⅜	1	..	Chi St P Min & O	1800	30⅜	30¼	30¼	..
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	7¾	6⅝	6¾	8
25⅛	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	17½	16½	17⅜	18
12	2	..	Chi StP Min & O pf	10	12	12	12	..
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl &P	1800	5	4½	4⅞	4¾
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	900	8	8	8⅜	8¾
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	7	7	7	7
22⅜	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	300	12½	11½	11½	12
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	700	24¼	23⅛	24½	24
10½	2	..	Childs Company	100	5	5	5	6¼
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	152700	45¼	41⅜	45	42¼
25	7½	.2	City Ice & Fuel	600	17	16	17	16⅛
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	65¼	65	65¼	65¼
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	100	4¼	4	4	4¾
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	900	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2800	13⅛	13⅝	14½	14½
14⅛	5	..	Clark Equipment	60	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
30⅜	6	..	Collins & Aikman	8300	21⅞	18⅝	21⅝	19½
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¾
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	10	18½	18½	18½	..
51	18¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	28	28	28	30
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	15600	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
80	50	.6	Columbia G pf A	100	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	..
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	600	23	22½	22½	23
71⅞	23⅛	.2	Columbian Carb	3500	56	53	56	55
18	4	..	Comm Credit	12100	16¼	14½	16¼	14⅛
93⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred Inf	90	94¾	94½	94⅝	95
39½	16	..	Comm Cred A	2100	38	38	38	38¼
25⅛	18⅛	.2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅝
43½	18	.2	Comm Inv Tr	2200	36¾	35½	36⅞	36⅝
57½	28	.80	Comm Solvents	75800	36⅛	33⅝	35⅝	35⅛
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	31600	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
60½	21	.6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	28¼	26	28¼	26
27⅞	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4800	21½	20½	21½	21
18	2⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1200	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	17400	43⅝	41¾	42⅝	41
99	83	.5	Consol Gas pf	1800	84¾	82¾	84½	..
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	36500	13⅜	12⅝	13½	13
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Oil Cu pf	800	4	3	3¼	3¼
3⅛	¼	..	Consol Textile	4300	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅜
10¼	1½	..	Container A	1200	8	7¾	7¾	8
4½	¼	..	Container B	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	2500	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	13
3¼	1½	..	Cont Baking B	2100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
64	36	.4	Cont Can	4800	67¼	63½	66½	64
69	35¼	.2	Cont Can	4800	67¼	63½	66½	64
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	600	10¼	10	10	9⅞
36⅛	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	26½	25½	26	27
4	1	..	Cont Motors	3500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
19⅝	4⅛	..	Cont Oil	31000	17⅝	16½	17¼	16⅜
90⅜	45⅜	.3	Corn Products	6400	88¾	85⅛	88¾	85¾
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	1700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
39½	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	2200	30½	29¼	30½	31
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	700	9½	8¼	9¼	10
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	3200	41⅜	38½	41⅜	30
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	2500	5⅞	5⅜	5½	5½
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	23	22⅜	23	28
4⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
16	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	100	6¼	6¼	6½	5
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1500	6⅝	5	5⅝	5½
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	31	27½	31	29
59½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	48	46⅝	48	47
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publsng	900	21	19⅝	21	20½
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	51¾	51	51	50¼
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	15900	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1400	5½	4¾	5	5
			—D—					
8¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	500	7½	7½	7½	..
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	13	13	13	13½
48	5⅝	..	Deere & Co	17500	32	28½	32	29
83¾	27⅝	..	Del & Hudson	2400	64	60⅝	63	63
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	17500	30¼	28	30	28⅝
19⅜	2	..	Denver R G pf	800	7	5½	7	5¼
91½	48	.4	Detroit Edison	100	66	66	66	66
33½	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	28	28	28	27
29½	17½	.1	Diamond Match	2100	23½	23½	23¼	24
21	26¾	1½	Diamond M pf	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	30¼
39½	12	.1	Dome Mines	39100	36⅜	34¼	35⅞	34
26⅜	10½	1.20f	Dominion Stores	200	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	19¾
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	6100	14¾	13¼	14¾	14⅝
18	6¼	..	Dresser A	100	12	12	12	12
85⅜	32½	.2	du Pont de Nem	25600	77⅞	74½	76⅝	78¼
117	87½	.8	du Pont deb	100	110	110	110	107

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 22	Last Sept. 21
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1200	4⅝	4	4½	4½
80⅜	46	.3	Eastman Kodak	3600	81	78	81	82
16	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2400	11⅝	10½	11¼	11¼
8¼	⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	2100	3¼	3	3⅛	3
23	14	..	Eitingon S pf	100	15	15	15	15
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	13600	28⅝	26	28½	27⅜
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	8000	4½	4⅛	4¼	4½
4⅛	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2800	2⅞	2½	2⅝	2⅞
18⅜	3⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	13600	6⅜	5⅜	6⅜	5⅝
36⅛	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	15½	14	15½	15
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	12½	12	12	12½
84	21	.2	Elec Stg Battery	700	43	42⅜	43	42¾
4	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1½	1	1½	1½
6	⅝	..	Elz Horn Coal pf	100	3⅛	1⅝	1⅞	2
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	5½	5½	5½	5Z
47	15½	.5	Engineers P S 5pf	800	17	15½	15½	17⅜
49½	15	.5½	Engineers PS ww	400	20½	18	18	..
13⅜	6½	.1	Equitable Off Bg	400	9	8	9	8¾
25⅜	3⅜	..	Erie RR	4200	17¼	14⅜	17¼	15¼
29⅛	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1300	17¼	15⅜	17¼	17¼
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	500	9¼	9	9	9¾
7⅛	⅞	..	Evans Products	900	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	4
11⅞	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	120	10	10	10	10
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
80	48	.6	Fed Lt & Trac	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
11⅜	⅝	..	Fed Lt & Trac pf	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
63⅛	13⅝	..	Fed Motor Tr	400	6½	6½	6½	6¾
16	10½	1.20	Fed Water Serv	1300	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
9	5	.64	Fidelity Phe F In	800	27	26	26½	27
31⅜	9¼	.40	Fifth Ave Bus	10	9	9	9	..
70⅝	43	2½	Firestone T & R	5800	24½	22⅛	24⅛	24
23

Financial: News and Comment

Sharp Advances Feature Trading In Cattle Market

Steers Are Strong to 25c Higher—Hogs Also Gain —Lambs Improve

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Sharp advances featured the trade in cattle and hogs at the Union Stock Yards here this week, while lambs also rallied after a severe break early in the period to close about steady with a week ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Lighter receipts provided the main stimulant to livestock markets this week.

Better grade-fed steers and yearlings ruled strong to 25 cents higher, while common and medium kinds advanced 25-50 cents, selling relatively high, owing to comparatively small runs of this kind. The extreme top on fed steers was $7, next highest price $6.90, with best yearlings $6.86. Good and choice-fed heifers ruled 15-25 cents higher, lower grades selling 25-50 cents up.

The practical top on heifers was $6.35 although $6.50 was paid for outstanding offerings. Cows advanced 15-25 cents, low cutters and cutters going at $1.50-$2.40, and most grass fat cows $2.75-$3.50. Bulls held about steady, weighty sausage descriptions selling at $3-$3.25. However, vealers broke $1.50-$2, turning at $7.50 downward at the close. Stocker and feeder steers sold strong to 25 cents higher, mostly at $3.50-$4.50 better grades light stock going out at $4.50-$5.15.

Light receipts, broad shipper demand, and the sharp upturn in fresh pork prices had a bullish effect on the hog market, prices advancing 50-60 cents compared with a week ago, packing sows showing a 35-50 cent upturn. The closing top was $5.40, which has only been beaten once this year and twice last year, otherwise being the highest since October, 1931. Good to choice 180-230 pounds bulked at $5.25@$5.40, while 240-290 pound aerages brought $4.80@$5.25 and 300-400 pounds $4.25@$4.80.

Light lights sold at $5-$5.35, and commercial pigs mainly $4.75 downward, packing sows brought $3.50-$4.10, sorted lightweights up to $4.25 and extremely heavy kinds went below $3.50. Approximately 130,000 pigs and 9000 sows were handled on Government account here this week, as compared with 110,000 pigs and 9000 sows last week.

Slaughter lambs closed mostly steady with a week ago after losing 25-50 cents early in the week. The late bulk native and western lambs sold at $7.25-$7.50, the week's top being $7.75, but most sales were made at $7 downward early in the period. Native throwouts went at $4-$4.50. Sheep sold strong to higher, largely at $1.50-$2.75. Feeding lambs carried a firm undertone going to countrymen at $6-$6.40.

The organization committee of the New Jersey Stock Exchange asked its prospective members to report the number of telephone lines they would need to the new exchange floor and also the number of clerks they plan to employ there.

Eastern Railroads To Cut Basic Fare To 3 Cents a Mile

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The announcement of a return by the eastern railroads to the three-cents-a-mile rate in effect before the World War in order to meet the competition offered by the air lines and motorbus routes was made here today, following agreement on a new schedule of rates at a meeting of the eastern rail presidents' conference yesterday.

The new schedule, which must receive final sanction at a general meeting to be held soon of representatives of all the railroads in the United States, is expected to be operative beginning not later than Dec. 1. It calls for basic rates of two cents a mile for round-trip tickets and three cents a mile for one-way trips, thus doing away with the present basic rate of 3.6 cents, which has been in use since 1920. It was also voted to drop surcharges.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad did not join in the agreement, thus leaving New England the only territory in the East which will not share in the benefits of the reductions.

The new fare cuts are seen as a victory for the western and southern railroads, whose demands for lower charges in a nattempt to attract passengers back from airplanes and motorbuses have consistently been blocked by the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the New Haven companies as a threat to their revenues.

The dissenting companies were finally persuaded to agree when it was shown how the special rates to the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago and other low rates tried out in the West and South had made for an appreciable increase in revenue.

Rail Buying Prospects

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—With the carriers showing more than passing interest in the Administration's proposal for national rail buying totaling 1,000,000 tons, indications are that if the plan is generally adopted, with rail prices cut $5 a ton and R. F. C. credit, including rails, accessories and labor costs, railroads with headquarters here could pretty readily place a collective order for 100,000 tons or more of rail. This would represent a tenth of the total national purchase proposed.

Pennsylvania Railroad

In an item published yesterday in The Christian Science Monitor regarding the cut in the salaries of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials it was satted that the board of directors had reduced the staff of officials by 4 per cent, whereas the figure should have been 46 per cent.

Refined Sugar Price Advanced

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22—California & Hawaiian Sugar Company has advanced the price of refined sugar 15 points to 4.85 cents a pound, effective at the close today.

Demand for Power At Highest Point

THE Shawinigan Water & Power Co. announces that for several months the power load, both primary and secondary, on the company's lines has steadily increased until the demand has reached the highest point in history of the company.

To meet this growing demand for electric power, directors have instructed the management to put forward the completion of the plant at Rapide Blanc, Quebec, so as to make available as early as possible a substantial additional amount of power.

Julian C. Smith, managing director, stated that this will mean active construction work at the plant during the entire winter months.

Business News of New England

Recreation — "How's business?" generally receives a vague reply, but E. F. Greaton, in doing some field work in Maine, gives a definite answer. He says, "In averaging up the State, I believe that business for this summer will show an increase over last year. I found a few localities not doing so well, but many places were considerably ahead of last year."

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More Fun—Pressed for facts we soon found that Mr. Greaton could be even more definite, and he continued by saying, "One large hotel on the coast reports business 65 per cent ahead of last year. A smaller hotel had a fine summer business and still had many guests on my visit Sept. 11. Still another hotel reported a 32 per cent increase to Aug. 15." He also said that many overnight camps reported the best business ever. Also that boy and girl camps made a splendid showing.

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NRA, etc.—In a review of the effects of the NRA on New England business, the New England Council received a report from a prominent food chain store which said, "We cannot report any definite response in retail sales to this movement. Starting back in May, due almost entirely to added manufacturing activities in New England, our volume of sales commenced to show an increase over 1932 which continued through May, June and July. August has shown little or no gain, which leads us to believe that the NRA movement has not yet had any effect upon the volume of foodstuff sales."

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Building— building planned in Massachusetts in August increased 25.6 per cent over July and 51.7 per cent over August, 1932.

* * *

Farming—Apparently all is not what it should be down on the farm these days. Report by the agricultural committee, New England Council says, "Our New England farmers have probably gained some by the revival in industry. This pick-up, however, appears to be due chiefly to the activity which naturally followed the straightening out of the bank situation last spring and the recognition of the fact that inventories were abnormally low, and that inflation might make larger inventories profitable. Also the consumption of goods produced at the revised scales of the NRA does not seem to have commenced yet, and even now the farmers' produce buys less than it did a year ago."

* * *

Cotton—Old King Cotton is getting restless these days of increased activity and is showing some signs of having the wanderlust. This is shown by a greater amount of the cotton business shifting to the North. New England comes in for a large amount of this shift in activities, and continues substantial gains in relative importance to cotton manufacturing.

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More Cotton—From June to August active hours in cotton mills declined by 1,357,000,000. Of the decline, 1,211,000,000 hours were accounted for by the South, and 164,000,000 hours by New England. States outside these two regions advanced 18,000,000 hours. Thus the operation of the code has brought much more benefit to New England than to the South. This is only natural, for the South operated its spindles in many cases two and three shifts a day on low wages, while New England, with its high wages, could not average a full single shift.

Postal Telegraph Six Months' Loss

Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp. and associated companies report for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $708,505 after taxes, depreciation, charges of associated companies and interest, compared with a net loss of $634,997 in the first half of 1932.

For the quarter ended June 30 net was $58,328 after above charges, or 19 cents a share on 305,295 shares of 7 per cent preferred outstanding Dec. 31, 1932, compared with a net loss of $766,833 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $438,565 in the June quarter of 1932.

U. S. Lead Stocks Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Stocks of lead in the United States at the end of August totaled 130,486 short tons, compared with 171,275 at the end of July and 175,907 on Aug. 31, 1932, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. August shipments were 35,821 tons, compared with 45,177 in the previous month and 29,624 last year. The month's production was 25,038 tons, compared with 23,469 in July and 24,589 in August, 1932.

General Business Activity Declines In Last Six Weeks

Operations of Major Industries Off, But Retail Sales Advance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—A decline in general business activity was experienced in August and the first half of September after a succession of advances from March through July, according to the current report of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry, of the National Industrial Conference Board. Between the second week of August and the second week of September productive activity lost further ground.

Production in the major industries moved generally downward in the last six weeks. Automobile output declined in August and the first half of September from the July level of activity. Building and engineering construction on the other hand showed a sharp gain, with sudden increases in public construction contract awards overshadowing declines in residential and nonresidential construction. Steel output fell off sharply, although pig iron production advanced.

Bituminous coal production gained more than seasonally in recent weeks. Textile production fell off more than seasonally in August. Electric power output advanced less than seasonally in August and fell off in the first half of September.

The total distribution of commodities by rail advanced less than a seasonal amount in August as compared with July and tapered off in September, when an additional gain is usually seasonal. Shipments of merchandise and miscellaneous items that reflect the primary distribution of finished goods fell off in August and the early part of September when increases are seasonal. Retail sales by department stores, on the other hand, showed a sharp gain, of more than usual seasonal proportions. Department store prices advanced sharply between July and August.

Prices Are Higher

Prices of commodities at wholesale advanced again in August and continued to move up during the first half of September. Farm products and foods declined in August as compared with July while textiles, metals, building materials, fuels, and miscellaneous items advanced. Farm products at wholesale showed a tendency to advance during the second week of September. Prices of farm products received by farmers fell off between the middle of July and the middle of August while prices paid by them advanced.

The cost of living advanced 2.3 per cent between July and August to a level 7.5 per cent above the low point in April and was on a par with the cost of living in August, 1932. Food prices at retail advanced 1.8 per cent between July and August; rents were stationary; clothing advanced 9.5 per cent; fuel and lighting, 2 per cent, and sundries, 1.6 per cent.

Common stock prices in August were slightly lower than in July because the slow upward movement during the month was insufficient to compensate for the drop during the middle of July. Bond prices followed a similar course. During the first half of September the upward movement was cautiously continued. The money market showed a slight downward revision in rates. Increased open market operations on the part of Federal Reserve Banks were in evidence in the first half of September.

Employment Gains

Commercial failures in August showed an upturn in both number and extent of liabilities incurred. The unseasonal increase in number came after several months of unusually low levels. Liabilities incurred, mounting sharply, made up in August for the low levels of preceding months. A slackening in failures was felt in the first half of September.

Employment in manufacturing industry in August advanced 6.4 per cent over the July level. Factory pay rolls advanced 11.6 per cent. In normal years only a slight increase is observed between July and August in employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industry. Since the low point in March employment has advanced 30 per cent, pay rolls advanced 55 per cent. Preliminary estimates indicate little or no change in weekly earnings per worker in August, a decline in hours almost entirely compensating for a rise in hourly earnings.

The downturn in business activity in August and the first half of September was largely of the nature of a decline in productive output in outstanding major industries.

Shipments of freight did not advance in accordance with seasonal expectations. Distribution to the consumer, on the other hand, moved up sharply during the month with department store sales passing seasonal expectations.

Railroad Credit Corp. Distributes $1,500,000

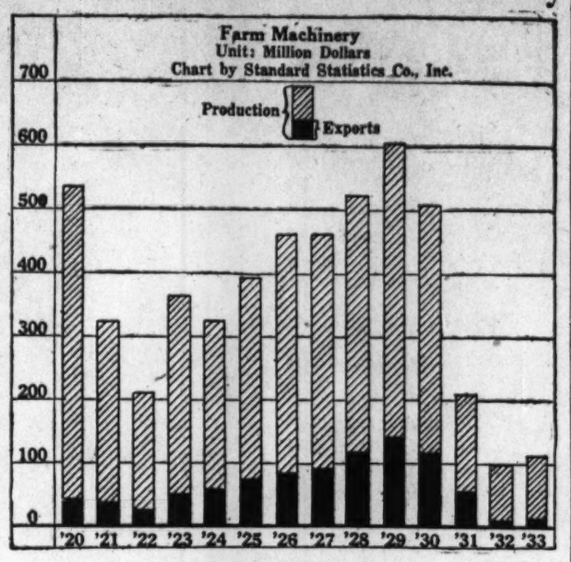
NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The Railroad Credit Corporation has authorized another distribution from the proceeds of the emergency feight charges. The amount is $1,500,000, of which $620,000 will be in cash to the contributors and $880,000 in credits to railroads that borrowed from the loan "pool."

The distribution, to be made Oct. 15, will bring to $5,223,174 the total returned to the carriers since June 1, or 7 per cent of the amount contributed.

U. S. May Import Wheat

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22—Another low yielding crop raised on proposed reduced acreage may force the United States to import wheat, Cagill Crop Bulletin says. It points out that this year's crop of 507,000,000 bushels is about 100,000,000 below average annual consumption the last 10 years. Domestic disappearance of wheat the 1931-32 season was 729,000,000 bushels. It was 714,000,000 in 1932-33.

Look to 1934 for Better Sales of Farm Machinery



Outlook for Reminder of 1933 Regarded as No More Than Moderately Favorable—Short Crops and Arbitrary Limitation Factors

Any survey of sales prospects for the farm-machinery trade must make a sharp distinction between the time intervals under consideration.

The outlook for the remainder of the year, for example, is no more than moderately favorable. Planting and cultivating operations this year, for the most part, were carried on with the aid of old machinery. Short crops and arbitrary production limitations also served to curtail demand for harvesting equipment.

The first major influence of larger farm income probably will be manifest in increased demand for tractors and plows for fall plowing. Yet, even allowing for this belated improvement, it is doubtful that aggregate output of agricultural equipment for 1933 will exceed $115,000,000, or a total only about 15 per cent higher than that estimated for 1932.

A genuine opportunity for sales expansion will probably be postponed until 1934.

The World's Business

Business Loans

THE figures for the advance in business loans by member banks of the Federal Reserve System up till Sept. 14 are as follows:

Loans, total..8596 (millions)
divided into
On securities.3773
All other.....4823

Loans went up $58,000,000 for the week. Business loans, which are indicated by the "all other" item, were responsible for $33,000,000 of this. The previous week the advance in the same item was $23,000,000. At the same time they are still $473,000,000 under last year's total.

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Market Action

One of the phenomena of recent market action has been that the old correspondence between the decline of the dollar and a rise in stocks and commodities has been lost. According to a calculation put out by Frazier Jelke & Co., dollar depreciation between May 1 and July 18 was approximately 17 per cent. During that period commodities advanced 37.7 per cent in terms of dollars and 12.3 per cent in terms of gold. Industrial stocks advanced 39.7 per cent in dollars and 13.9 per cent in gold and railroad stocks 62.2 per cent in dollars and 35.5 per cent in gold. That marked the first stage. The stage between July 21 and Sept. 19 shows a different picture. The depreciation in the dollar between July 21 and Sept. 19 was approximately 8 per cent, yet commodities advanced only 2.4 per cent in terms of dollars, and declined 9.7 per cent in terms of gold, while industrial stocks advanced 19.2 per cent in dollars and 8 per cent in gold, and railroad stocks advanced 9.9 per cent in dollars but declined three-tenths of 1 per cent in gold. "It seems a reasonable conclusion from these figures," comments the brokerage concern, "that the American commodity markets recently have been less sensitive to the depreciation in the dollar. The industrials have maintained the former ratio of fluctuations fairly well, while the rails have shown less convincing behavior."

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Debt Collecting

Gen. Smedley D. Butler bluntly dubs many of the interventions undertaken in Latin America as debt-collecting trips in behalf of Wall Street. Since General Butler has been in charge of so many of them, the statement is interesting. It coincides with the verdict of many students of intervention. The theory has been upheld that a government is fully justified in taking action for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of its nationals. "And property" has been the snag. According to former Ambassador Reuben Clark, in his book "Right to Protect Citizens in Foreign Countries by Landing Forces," "no nation, it would seem, has with more frequency than this government used its military forces for the purpose of occupying temporarily parts of foreign countries in order to secure adequate safety and protection for its citizens and their property."

President Roosevelt seems bent on reserving intervention only when lives as distinct from property are under threat. As for the Platt Amendment, which justifies United States intervention in Cuba by an agreement of which Cuba was a party, he has made suggestions which practically amount to an offer to Pan-Americanize the Amendment. If intervention is necessary, that is, he would like the other American nations to join him. The suggestion has been only coldly received. Argentina asks for a complete hands-off attitude. Every capital in Latin America is watching the Cuban policy of the United States with strained attention. Success of the efforts to foster an economic entente between North and South America depend a great deal on the development of that policy.

* * *

Devaluation

Still another way of initiating currency inflation additional to the emission of more Treasury currency would be for the Administration formally to devaluate. This means that the Administration should stabilize the dollar in terms of gold. But not at the old statutory rate of $20.67 an ounce. The open market price on Tuesday was $31.64 an ounce. This means that the price of gold has risen 53 per cent above the old fixed rate. The new prices fluctuate with the fluctuations in the dollar price in gold currencies abroad as reflected in the exchange rates. If the Administration were to decree stabilization, it would have to establish a new fixed price of the dollar in gold. This could be at the old parity of $20.67 an ounce. That would be revaluation, not devaluation. The desire of one school of inflationists is that the new fixed price should "recognize" depreciation. Under the Thomas amendment, the President is empowered to stabilize the price of gold as high as $41.34.

* * *

Gold in the Dollar

If one fixes the dollar price of gold, one equally fixes the gold weight of a dollar. Working from the latter approach, the Thomas inflation amendment says, "In no event shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed so as to reduce its present weight by more than 50 per centum." The old standard dollar equals 23.22 grains of pure gold. Legally this is still the gold dollar. Under the Thomas amendment, the President could decree that from now on the dollar should be made equal to 11.61 grains or anything between 23.22 grains and 11.61 grains. At present the number of grains of gold that the present depreciated dollar will buy number about 15, which shows a depreciation of the dollar of about 35 per cent, as compared with the 50 per cent allowable under the Thomas amendment.

* * *

A Commodity Dollar

But in this talk about devaluation it must not be forgotten that the President's monetary philosophy has gone a little ahead of the philosophy underlying the Thomas amendment. He has expressed a desire for a dollar which is stable in terms of all commodities, not alone gold. A dollar rebased on gold is apparently irreconcilable with this objective. If the President wished to go back to gold, yet wanted to keep the dollar stable in all commodities, he would have to keep altering the gold content. This plan would conform with "the compensated dollar." But why bother about gold at all in such circumstances? An index number would serve just as well or ill, according to the point of view. The reason apparently is that, even if gold is not used as a standard, popular prejudice would still prefer to see it kept as a basis.

H. B. E.

Trading to Make Small Beginning In New Location

About 25 Active Stocks to Start Business in the New Jersey Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange will lose about 25 of its most active stocks on Oct. 2, when trading will definitely be started in New Jersey, it was asserted in well-informed brokerage quarters in Wall Street today.

Leading brokers said that trading on the newly organized New Jersey Stock Exchange would start on that date, regardless of whether or not Mayor O'Brien had signed the bill on New York City taxes on brokers and stock transfers by that time.

While trading will begin with only about 25 stocks, it was explained that the New Jersey list would be expanded as rapidly as mechanical facilities would permit. Also, it was said that as soon as stocks were removed to New Jersey, trading in those shares would cease in the New York exchange.

It was expected the stock ticker would quote both New York and New Jersey prices, inasmuch as there would be no duplication of trading in individual issues. This, it was explained, would obviate setting up a separate ticker system.

In the meantime, stock exchange quarters were prepared to wage a strong legal contest against the New York City taxes. Regardless of the outcome of this contest, many members of the exchange said they favored moving to New Jersey anyway, to avoid the New York State stock transfer and income taxes already in effect.

Some leaders in the financial district feared dire consequences to the Wall Street area of the city, should the stock exchange be removed, lock stock and barrel.

It was explained that the stock exchange had been the chief factor in knitting the financial district together and holding it on the tip of Manhattan Island. In the meantime, there has been a considerable movement of offices of leading corporations away from the financial area to mid-Manhattan.

The stock exchange business necessitates the actual physical delivery of securities from one office to another, including banks as well as brokerage offices. With this business removed, much of the banking and other financial business, it was explained, might also drift to the midtown area.

While stock exchange officials were considering various sites for temporary location of the new market, probably in Newark or Jersey City, some stock exchange quarters were discussing plans for the erection of a new stock exchange building in Jersey.

The suggestion was made that with the 4-cent-a-share state tax avoided by the removal, as well as the new 4-cent city tax, the exchange itself might levy the small charge of 1 cent a share, which should net a few million dollars a year, and quickly defray the expense of building complete new quarters.

It was announced this morning that 426 of the 550 regular members of the New York Curb Exchange had signified their willingness to move to New Jersey. Also, 103 of the 440 associate members are ready to go.

Average Volume Of Federal Reserve Bank Credit Gains

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding the week ended Sept. 20, as reported by reserve banks, was $2,364,000,000, up $27,000,000 from preceding week and $95,000,000 from a year before.

On Sept. 20 total reserve bank credit was $2,388,000,000, up $32,000,000 for the week. This corresponds with increases of $3,000,000 in money in circulation, $1,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and $9,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, etc., and a decrease of $17,000,000 in Treasury, currency adjusted.

Bills discounted declined $3,000,000 at all reserve banks, whole holdings of bills bought in open market show practically no change. The system's holdings of United States Treasury notes increased $44,000,000, while holdings of United States bonds declined $1,000,000 and of treasury certificates and bills $8,000,000.

Reichsbank Asks Extended Action On Bond Market

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, says the bank has applied to the Bank for International Settlements, at Basel, Switzerland, for extended liberty of action on the bond market and the abolition of foreign control.

He expressed the opinion there would be no difficulty in obtaining this concession.

Dr. Schacht made the statement in explaining an announcement yesterday that the economic general council had approved additional government credit ranging up to 500,000,000 marks (about $173,000,000) for house and building repairs in an attempt to revive business and relieve unemployment.

What the Reichsbank lacks, said the institution's head, is an open market policy such as that freely pursued by the Federal Reserve Bank, the Bank of England and similar institutions. He added that the Reichsbank possessed sufficient funds to keep business moving without any danger of inflation.

Kurt Schmitt, Minister of Economics, appealed to the people to buy as much as possible to keep money circulating.

Rail Buying At Reduced Prices

By the Associated Press

RAILROAD managements are being canvassed by R. V. Fletcher, counsel to the Association of Railway Executives, on the possibility of their buying more rails if the price is reduced, it was learned today. Mr. Fletcher is acting at the suggestion of Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of railroads.

Railroad men understand that large credits for financing purchases of rail and other equipment would be available from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The present rail price is $40 a ton, representing a reduction of $3 from the quotation of several months ago, but orders still lag and some railroad executives have said that a further cut should be made.

Home Loan Bank Board Chairman To Give Address

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Mr. William F. Stevenson, chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D. C., will deliver an address on "Mortgage Bankers and Their Relationship to Governmental Credit Agencies" at the twentieth annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America to be held in St. Louis, Mo., on Oct. 10 and 11.

It is felt by many that this address will be of special importance not only to mortgage bankers and other business men interested in the field of real estate finance, but also to the great mass of home owners located throughout the entire United States.

Mr. Stevenson will stress in his address the value of the new Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which is administered by the Home Loan Board, in so far as it is proving helpful to home owners in retaining their holdings and easing their financial burdens. He will give a detailed explanation of this act.

Mr. Stevenson will also touch on the relationship of mortgage banking to other governmental credit agencies, and following his speech an informal discussion will be held.

Canada to Float $200,000,000 Loan

OTTAWA, Sept. 22—Before October 10 the Dominion Government will float a domestic loan of about $200,000,000. Of this $168,000,000 is to replace a loan of that amount floated during the war and nontaxable.

The new loan is taxable and will be at considerably lower rate of interest. It is expected that 85 per cent of the $168,000,000 loan which is falling due will be taken up by present holders. Remainder will be used for capital expenditures on public works.

The $75,000,000 loan placed in London two months ago has been left there to meet interest charges on government loans in England and on Canadian National Railway bonds guaranteed by the government and for other purposes.

Wall Street Now Expects to See Managed Dollar

News Founded on Gossip From Washington— Emotions Mixed

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The managed dollar is a stranger which Wall Street is preparing to receive, on the basis of Washington gossip, but with mixed emotions.

This dollar under consideration in some Administration quarters would be a gold dollar, but of varying gold content.

After commodity prices had been restored to a desirable level, a further rise would be prevented, in theory at least, by increasing the gold content of the dollar slightly, as the commodity price index started to advance. A decline in the price level would be prevented by moderately lowering the gold content of the dollar, as the price index started to sag.

Wall Street has been hearing repeated rumors this week that this sort of a dollar may be President Roosevelt's answer to the inflationists.

The theory is not difficult to understand. The general commodity price level would still be measured in gold, but on a sliding scale. Should prices start to decline, the scale would contract, so the same number of dollars would buy as much goods as before. Of course, individual commodities would continue to fluctuate, in response to supply and demand, but the general or average level, as reduced to an index figure, would be kept relatively stable.

While the managed dollar has noted proponents among economists, skeptics also abound, particularly among the Wall Street authorities. They see a big handicap in the fact that prices are determined not only by the value of money, but also by the turnover, or "velocity" of money. This plan makes no provision to control velocity, and the skeptics assert that you cannot control the inclination of the public to spend, or to hoard, that velocity is beyond control. They also assert that price levels are affected by fluctuations of other currencies, and find numerous other difficulties. Several say flatly "It wouldn't work."

The mechanics of the plan, as advanced in theory, would be comparatively simple. It would merely call for changes from time to time in the rate at which the Federal Reserve Banks would buy gold.

Otis Elevator Company

Preferred Dividend No. 139
Common Dividend No. 103

A quarterly Dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Dividend of $.15 per share on the No Par Value Common Capital Stock will be paid October 16th, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 25th, 1933. Checks will be mailed.

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You can go prepared to get full enjoyment by gathering information now from the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They direct you to reliable hotels, restaurants, shops, garages, along the route of your trip.

Once you begin to look for these advertisements from different cities, you will realize the wide scope of the Monitor's advertising service. It will pay you to consult each day's issue.

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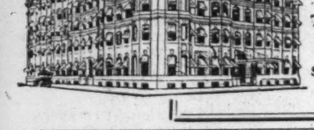

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in the fall is worth coming a long way to see. Perfect motor roads lead to this section and there is everything for your pleasure when you get here. Spend a week-end or longer. For rates and information address

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Garage in connection.
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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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Absolutely Fireproof All Rooms With Bath

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Sound Yachts Defeat Bermuda In Four Races

Aileen of United States is High Scorer With 39½ Points

Sound Interclub-Bermuda Yacht Series

Yacht and Country	Points
Aileen, United States	39½
Canvasback, United States	33
Cardinal, Bermuda	33
Susan, United States	29½
Flirt, Bermuda	24¼
Kenboy, United States	21¼
Cyric II, Bermuda	19
Starling, Bermuda	18

Team Championship Standing

	Won	Lost	Points
United States	4	2	123¼
Bermuda	2	4	94¼

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, L. I., Sept. 22—By winning yesterday's race, the Sound Interclub yachts won their international one-design series with Bermuda off here with four races and two defeats to their credit. In the six races held they scored 123¼ points to 94¼ for the visitors. In yesterday's race they scored 20¼ points to 16 for the losers. As the result of winning this series of races, the Interclub yachtsmen have won six of these competitions to 4 victories for the Bermudians.

Yesterday's race was over a triangular course of nine miles. Conditions favored the Sound yachtsmen as there was a fair west by north breeze blowing and a chop to the water. Aileen, sailed by Corny Shields, was the individual winner finishing 2m. 42s. ahead of Bayard Dill in the Bermuda yacht Cardinal. Canvasback took third place for the United States, with Cyric II coming in fourth for the Bermudians.

By winning yesterday's race Aileen took first place among the individual point-winners with 39½ points. It was her second victory in the series. Canvasback, United States, and Cardinal, Bermuda, tied for second place with 33 points each; while Susan, which won the first two races, was fourth with 29½ points. The summary:

Sound Interclub-Bermuda One-Design Championship

Start, 2:35 p. m. Course, Nine Miles

Yacht and Country	Finish
Aileen, United States	4:53:27
Cardinal, Bermuda	4:56:09
Canvasback, United States	5:01:29
Cyric II, Bermuda	5:02:06
Susan, United States	5:02:50
Flirt, Bermuda	5:04:32
Kenboy, United States	5:06:13
Starling, Bermuda	5:07:07

Long Island Sound Yachtsmen Win Two Races From Canada

International Dinghy Sailing Championship

Country	Won	Lost	For	Points—Agst
Canada	4	3	79	68
England	3	2	58	45½
Long Island	3	3	60	61½
Rochester	1	3	27	52

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 22—Long Island Sound yachtsmen sprang a surprise yesterday in the international dinghy round-robin series held under the auspices of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club by taking two races from the Canadian Yacht Club. The Long Island sailors had lost three of the four former races they had competed in. Yesterday's victories gave them a standing of three won and three lost and if they defeat the English sailors in the final race Saturday, they will finish with the same standing as the Canadians, who leave for home today as their schedule is completed.

Porter Buck was the winner of the morning race yesterday. He covered the 6½-mile course 35 seconds faster than H. H. Anderson, also of the Long Island Sound fleet, who was 2m. 17s. ahead of Reginald Dixon the first Canadian to finish. Anderson won the afternoon race by a margin of just 60 seconds over C. F. Havemeyer of Long Island fleet. Atwell Fleming Jr. was the first Canadian to finish in the afternoon race, 30 seconds ahead of Dixon. The summary:

Long Island Sound vs. Canada

Start, 11:45. Course, 6½ Miles.

Skipper and Team	Finish
Porter Buck, Long Island	1:01:05
H. H. Anderson, Long Island	1:01:40
Reginald Dixon, Canada	1:03:57
Charles Bourke, Canada	1:04:22
Atwell Fleming Jr., Canada	1:04:52
C. F. Havemeyer, L. I.	1:04:25½

Long Island Sound vs. Canada (Sail-Off of Tie)

Start, 4:25. Course, 6½ Miles.

H. H. Anderson, Long Island	5:22:55
C. F. Havemeyer, L. I.	5:23:55
Atwell Fleming Jr., Canada	5:24:41
Reginald Dixon, Canada	5:25:11
Charles Bourke, Canada	5:28:39
Porter Buck, Long Island	5:39:11

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Army Football Prospects Bright Despite Handicap

New West Point Coach Aims for the Game With Annapolis First of All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 22—A brand new coach, and an almost brand new team, is the problem of the United States Military Academy this season in football. Yet with this tremendous handicap, the prospects for a strong and reasonably successful season are decidedly bright.

As it was last year, the cadets are chiefly interested in the outcome of the game with the United States Naval Academy, their traditional foe. This has been moved up a week, to Nov. 25, relegating the New York visit to encounter University of Notre Dame to the final date in the schedule, Dec. 2.

So Lieut. Garrison H. Davidson, the new coach, who was prominent in Army football during his undergraduate years, ending in 1926, and stood so high in scholarship as to attain to the Engineers, is aiming for the service game first of all, and figures on taking the earlier games merely as preparation, though efforts will be made to make a good showing against Yale and Harvard, which will be visited midway.

Three 'Navy' Game Regulars

Only three of the team which started the Navy game, and are consequently classified as the regulars, are still available, but quite a number of those who were in action in that game and in other major games are also practicing, and practically all of the first and second teams have had experience under Maj. Ralph I. Sasse, the retiring coach. So the newcomers from the plebe eleven of 1932 are mostly relegated to the third eleven, though several may be given a chance to work up as further practice makes them stand out. Of these Maurice M. Simons '35, a third-string back in 1932, is now with the second team, but his work as a kicker and forward passer stamps him as a frequent substitute, if not a regular, during the coming season.

Another seasoned newcomer is Henry A. Sebastian '34, who was out of play last year for scholastic reasons. He is also displaying fine kicking ability, and may be a regular before the hard games begin.

The plebe team of last year, though numerous on the squad, has failed to furnish much material of varsity standard, especially among the linemen, and one center, one tackle and one back appear to be the only yearlings who are likely to get beyond the third eleven.

Ellinger Line Coach

Capt. Harvey J. Jablonsky '34 at left guard and Peter J. Kopcsak '34, left end, are the only regulars of last season for the line, while Travis T. Brown '34, No. 1, or right half, is available for the backfield. It is therefore incumbent on Harry Ellinger, the line coach, to develop some new talent from the B squad of last year, and this he has been doing, with special attention to James E. Walsh '34 and John A. Beall Jr. '35, tackles, both heavy and powerful.

Kopcsak, though a regular, failed to show the promise of his 1931 season last year, but is already back to his old-time form, and before the initial game on Sept. 30 is practically certain to be the leading end. On the other wing Paul Burlingame Jr. '34 has the preference at present, with John D. Lawlor '34 and Norman '3. Edwards '35, all three letter men of last year, with experience in the big games, next in order. Lawlor is now understudying Kopcsak at left, with Edwards supporting Burlingame at right. William V. Martz '35, an end last year, has been shifted to the backfield squad, but is also available on the wing. Two from the 1932 plebe squad complete the list, Wallace C. Barrett '36 and James M. Moreman '36, while Kenneth R. Kenerick 34 is also on the squad.

John M. Hutchison '34 and James R. Winn '34 are the selected pair for the tackle positions at present, but Walsh, Beall, and John F. Smoller '34, a substitute last year, are all under consideration to lend additional weight to the line, as Winn is below 180 pounds. All the others average over 190, and, with the team already one of the lightest put out at the academy, additional weight is essential. Carl W. Miller '35, another 190 pounder, and a pair of second classmen, William R. Shuler '36 and Harold W. Wolf '36, also heavyweights, complete the list.

Captain and Gooch at Guard

Two more first-class men, Captain Jablonsky and Stacy W. Gooch '34, a substitute last season, are the first-string guards, though the latter is also somewhat light. Next in order is Robert M. Stillman '35, a second-string player who won his letter last year, and William H. Brearley '35 is also listed on the second eleven. Two big yearlings—Dan C. Kingman '36 and Conrad F. Necrason 36—complete the guard roster.

Ralph E. Bucknam '34, second-string center last year, has succeeded Roy T. Evans Jr., the pivot man who played such a great part in the success of the team last year, and gives great promise of increased skill under the attention that Ellinger is devoting to him. A yearling, probably the best of the squad, Clinton D. Vincent '36, is second-string selection, passing Lewis K. Beazley '34, who was listed third a year ago. Another center is Thomas E. Clifford Jr. '36, who was not on the plebe eleven last year, but was discovered and called out by Ellinger during the summer. He shares with Beazley the work of the third eleven.

A new dropkicker, George Blackburne Jr. '35, though still officially on the B squad, is developing skill so thoroughly that he is likely to replace Charles R. Broshous '33, the expert of the last three seasons, whenever a kick is needed for points. Already his shots from wide angles are true to the mark practically every time, and he has distance as well.

Buckler Triple Threat

While Brown is the only backfield regular from last year, Jack M. Buckler '35 will be the chief triple threat back of the season, playing No. 3 back to replace Kenneth E. Fields, the outstanding star of 1932. He was a substitute there, which corresponds to left halfback, and relieved Fields on numerous occasions. He is now working very hard on punting and forward passes, which is one of the leading plays which Lieutenant Davidson expects to depend on with his light squad, and is already showing greatly increased ability.

Two other lettermen of last year, Joseph C. Stancook '35 and Paul E. Johnson '34, both of whom saw service in the later games against Notre Dame and Navy last year, complete the first line with Buckler and Brown.

Simons and Sebastian are the chief substitutes or second-string men on the backfield, with the former replacing Buckler, while Sebastian is second to Stancook. The best of the 1932 plebes, Edward A. Grove '36, and Thomas A. O'Neil '34, complete the second group, while Martz and a group of third-class men, William R. Grohs, Gordon T. Kimbrell, Ralph D. King, Joseph J. Nazarro and Clinton U. True are listed among the third eleven regulars.

Davidson has an abundance of high-class punters, as in addition to Buckler, Sebastian and O'Neil are experts on the second team, and Nazarro and Grohs are showing well on the third. Buckler, Simons and Nazarro will be at the throwing end of the passes, for the most part, with Brown, Buckler and King the place kickers. When Blackburne is unavailable, O'Neil is a fairly efficient substitute as a drop kicker.

Other Yearlings

Other yearlings on the first squad include Creighton W. Abrams Jr., Donald P. Christensen, Carl T. Goldenberg, James M. Illig and William M. McBee, all '36, but just what parts they will play on the team has not yet been settled.

Following the visit of Mercer University from Macon, Ga., which opens the season, most of the important games will be staged on strange gridirons. University of Illinois will be encountered in the new municipal stadium at Cleveland; then will come the Yale Bowl, with the Harvard Stadium two weeks later; then the Naval Academy at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, and finally Notre Dame at the Yankee Stadium, New York. The home games are against Mercer University, Virginia Military Institute from Lexington, Va.; University of Delaware from Newark, Del.; Coe College from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Penna. The schedule:

Sept. 30—Mercer University at West Point.
Oct. 7—Virginia Military Institute at West Point; 14—University of Delaware at West Point; 21—University of Illinois at Cleveland; 28—Yale University at New Haven.
Nov. 4—Coe College at West Point; 11—Harvard University at Boston; 18—Pennsylvania Military College at West Point; 25—United States Naval Academy at Philadelphia.
Dec. 2—University of Notre Dame at New York.

Jean Kyer Defeats Frances Williams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22—Jean Kyer, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Jane McCullough and Fritzi Stifel advanced to the semifinal round in the twenty-first annual Berthellyn Cup golf tournament for women at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, near here, yesterday.

Miss Kyer of Ann Arbor, Mich. scored her victory over Frances Williams of the St. David's (Penna.) Golf Club, twice winner of the Philadelphia women's title and once eastern champion. The match was decided on the twenty-first green. Here Miss Williams almost stymied herself and failed to sink the ball from 18 inches. Miss Kyer won the hole with a par 3.

Mrs. Hurd, three-time winner of the Berthellyn Cup, defeated Mrs. J. Walker Hoopes of the Kennett Square (Penna.) Golf and Country Club, 8 and 6. Mrs. Hurd meets Miss Kyer in the next round.

Jane McCullough, the medalist, rallied, after being two down in 10 holes, to win from Mrs. Norman P. Rood of Wilmington, Del., by 2 and 1. Miss McCullough won four holes in a row from the eleventh on to clinch her victory.

Miss Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., a semifinalist in the Berthellyn Cup play last year, scored a 5-and-3 victory over Eleanor D. Wilson of the Springhaven Country Club, Wallingford, Penna. The summary:

Berthellyn Cup Golf Tournament—Quarter-final Round

Jane McCullough, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, defeated Mrs. Norman P. Rood, Wilmington, Del., 2 and 1.
Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., defeated Eleanor D. Wilson, Springhaven Country Club, 5 and 3.
Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. J. Walker Hoopes, Kennett Square Golf and Country Club, 8 and 6.
Jean Kyer, Ann Arbor, Mich., defeated Frances Williams, St. David's Golf Club, 1 up (21 holes.)

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	105	68	.607
Hollywood	101	72	.584
Portland	96	71	.575
Sacramento	92	76	.548
Oakland	81	89	.476
San Francisco	73	99	.424
Missions	73	99	.424
Seattle	60	107	.359

Results Sept. 21

Hollywood 6, Los Angeles 2.
Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 0.
Missions 7, San Francisco 6.
Other games postponed.

Series Opens at Columbus

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 22 (AP)—President George M. Trautman of the Columbus Red Birds, champions of the American Association, last night announced the little world series will begin here next Sunday afternoon in the Red Bird Park. Columbus will meet either Rochester or Buffalo of the International League, now engaged in a playoff series. The second game will be played Monday afternoon, the third game Tuesday night and the fourth game Wednesday night. The contending teams will then move East for the windup.

Miss Mackenzie in Final

WINNIPEG, Sept. 22 (Canadian Press)—Canada's outstanding golf rivals advanced last night to the final of the Canadian women's golf championship. Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, defender of the title, who took the open crown from Margery Kirkham, of Montreal, at Pine Ridge course last week carded steady rounds to eliminate Mrs. R. K. Beairsto, Manitoba titleholder, 4 and 2. Miss Kirkham made the other final Pepall, Ontario junior champion, 7 and 5.

Hartford Nine Captures Title

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Connecticut, represented by the Hartford Maytlowers, took the New England championship in the United States amateur baseball championship series yesterday by defeating the Agawam team, representatives of Massachusetts. The score was 5 to 3.

Dorothy Round Defeats Coast Net Champion

Mrs. Harper Eliminated, 6—1, 6—2; Turnbull Bows to Sato

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, defending champion, was eliminated in the semifinal round of the Pacific Southwest women's tennis singles by Dorothy E. Round of England, yesterday. The score was 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Round, as a result of her victory, will meet Alice I. Marble of San Francisco in the final. Miss Marble also had an easy time of it in her semifinal match, quickly eliminating Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—2.

In the other match which held center court attention, Jiro Sato, Japanese star, defeated Donald P. Turnbull of Australia, 7—5, 6—2. Sato will meet Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, victor over H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Wednesday, in the semifinal, while Frederick J. Perry, defending champion, clashes with Lester R. Stoefen, another Los Angeles star.

Vines and Stoefen teamed together in the men's doubles, fourth round, to defeat Clay Mahoney and Charles Carr of Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—0.

Miss Round's victory over Mrs. Harper was far more decisive than had been expected. The English woman scored 32 points in the first set against 20 for her opponent and in the second, piled up 30 points to 19. Miss Round scored 15 placements in the short match. Miss Marble's margin over Miss Babcock was just as decisive. The summary:

Pacific Southwest Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated Donald P. Turnbull, Australia, 7—5, 6—2.

Women's Singles—Semifinal Round

Dorothy E. Round, Dudley, Eng., defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., 6—1, 6—2.
Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—2

Men's Doubles—Fourth Round

Frederick J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde, England, defeated Solly Baino and Val Gress, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.
Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Clay Mahoney and Charles Carr, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—0.
John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Gerald D. Stratford, San Francisco, defeated Frank Wesmith, Los Angeles, and James Hope-Doeg, Santa Monica, 6—2, 7—5.
Harold G. N. Lee and Edward R. Avory, England, defeated Dave Freed and Mel Gallacher, Salt Lake City, 6—3, 6—2.

Senators Capture Flag by Defeating The Browns, 2 to 1

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Washington	97	49	.664
New York	87	55	.613
Philadelphia	75	68	.524
Cleveland	74	72	.507
Detroit	70	79	.470
Chicago	63	82	.434
Boston	53	94	.413
St. Louis	55	91	.377

Results Sept. 21

Washington 2, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 10, Philadelphia 3.
Only games scheduled.

Joe Cronin, the boy manager, and his Washington Senators, reached the end of their battle for the American League baseball championship yesterday at Griffith Stadium before a ladies' day crowd of 10,000, by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 2 to 1. It is now mathematically impossible for the Yankees to catch them.

Washington's victory under Cronin this season recalls the sensational triumphs of the club back in 1924 and 1925 under the leadership of the then hustling youngster, Bucky Harris. In '24 the Senators defeated the Giants in the World Series that went the limit—seven games—and was one of the most thrilling in history. The following year Pittsburgh beat out the Washington club in the classic by the same margin. Eleven days from now the Senators will again oppose the Giants to settle the championship of the world at baseball.

Walter Stewart pitched yesterday's game at Washington, scattering seven hits over the nine-inning route. The Senators collected only six off Hadley and Knott, but were more timely. Singles by Fred Schulte and Joe Kuhel, combined with Boken's outfield fly, produced the first Washington run in the second inning. Kuhel's single to center, a walk to Boken and Sewell's double scored the winning run in the seventh. Heinie Manush ended the game with a long running catch of Oscar Melillo's fly in deep left field with the tying run on base.

The only other game played in the junior circuit yesterday was won by Detroit, 10 to 3. Eldon Auker, rookie pitcher of the Tigers, held the Athletics to six hits while his mates pounded five of Connie Mack's boxmen for a total of 15 safeties. Johnny Marcum, young right-hander who started for the A's, was driven out of the box in the third inning. Jimmy Foxx gave Marcum two runs to work with in the first inning by hitting his forty-seventh homer with Mickey Cochrane on base. The scores by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	2	6	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Stewart and Sewell; Hadley, Knott and Shea. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—1h. 47m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	15	0
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1

Batteries—Auker and Pasek; Marcum, Dietrich, Peterson, Mahaffey, Coombs and Cochrane, Hayes. Losing pitcher—Marcum. Umpires—Owens and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 39m.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	55	.616
Pittsburgh	83	60	.581
Chicago	82	67	.550
St. Louis	80	67	.544
Boston	76	68	.528
Brooklyn	59	84	.413
Philadelphia	56	85	.397
Cincinnati	57	90	.388

Results Sept. 21

Brooklyn at New York, postponed.
Only game scheduled.

Dartmouth Runners Report

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 22—A Dartmouth varsity cross-country squad of 19 candidates reported to Coach Harvey Cohn here yesterday. Two lettermen, Capt. Frank J. Lepreau Jr. '34 and Robert L. Quimby '35 were among the group of veterans of last year's group that included D. J. Russel '35, D. B. King '35, M. A. Brown Jr. '36, C. M. Dubay '34, and Donald W. Alexander '35.

Henri Cochet Wins As a Professional

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 22

HENRI COCHET made his first start as a professional a winning one today as he defeated Bruce S. Barnes in the first singles match of a Franco-American series played along Davis Cup lines. The scores were: 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3.

Cochet had his hands full in defeating the former University of Texas tennis star and was three times at match point in the final set before he broke through.

J Yacht Velsheda Leads That Class In British Circles

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—W. L. Stephenson's Velsheda, a sailing yacht of the J class and a possible challenger for the famous America Cup, has greatly distinguished herself by coming out the top of her class in her first season. Out of 44 starts she took 20 first places, 10 seconds, and one third, making 31 prize flags.

Velsheda was launched at the end of April and was designed by Charles Nicholson, the mastermind behind such renowned racing yachts as Sir Thomas J. Lipton's Shamrock IV and Shamrock V and the famous Astra and Candida. Velsheda is the first all-steel yacht to be built in Britain. The hull weighs about 140 tons and she has about 70 tons of lead on her keel. She takes her name from the combination of the first parts of the first names of Stephenson's three daughters—Velma, Sheila, and Daphne.

The great success achieved by the all-steel yacht has prompted T. O. M. Sopwith, the man who purchased Shamrock V after the late Sir Thomas Lipton's last unsuccessful challenge for the America Cup two years ago, to place an order with Nicholson for a yacht of a similar type. The new yacht, to be ready by next season, is to be christened Mouette, the name of Sopwith's boat which was sold to an American after the British yachtsman had acquired Shamrock V.

H. M. King George's famous 40-year-old veteran boat Britannia has also had a very successful season and was placed second to Velsheda with 24 prize flags, made up of 12 firsts, 9 seconds, and 3 thirds, from 39 starts. This is equal to her record season in 1926. During her distinguished career Britannia has won 350 prizes, from 575 starts, and 228 of them are firsts. This is a feat unapproached by any big racing yacht.

The third most successful J class yacht in British waters this season has been H. F. Paul's Astra. Her record reads, 33 starts, 6 firsts, 12 seconds, and 3 thirds, constituting 21 prizes.

Reserve Riders Give England Cycling Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There was some thrilling racing seen by the 82,000 spectators who attended the West Ham Stadium, here, when England's speedway motorcyclists roared their way to victory over those of Australia in the fifth and final dirt-track international match of the 1933 season. The score was England 74 points, Australia 52.

Prior to this meeting each nation had won two matches and Australia was made firm favorite to win the final test as several of England's stars were indisposed. Australia would then have reversed last year's result when England won by the odd match in five. The reserve home riders, however, rode brilliantly and at the half-way interval England led by 42 points to 21. H. Stevenson, England, riding superbly, broke the track record with a speed of 43.37 m. p. h. when defeating Victor Huxley, the Australian captain.

The results of this season's dirt-track matches England versus Australia are:

First, at Wembley Stadium—won by England, 78 points to 47.
Second, at Manchester—won by Australia, 65 points to 61.
Third, at the Crystal Palace—won by England, 63½ points to 62½.
Fourth, at Wimbledon—won by Australia, 64 points to 62.
Fifth, at West Ham—won by England, 74 points to 52.

Australians May Tour

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 22 (AP)—A proposed tour of England by an Australian test match cricket team next year seemed assured yesterday as the cricket board of control emerged from executive session with a list of tentative dates for matches in England. No definite announcement was made but it was assumed a satisfactory arrangement would be made with the English authorities. There had been some question as to the tour because of the ill feeling engendered in Australia by the body-line bowling of the English in their visit last spring. The tentative itinerary calls for 33 matches, including five tests. The tests would be four-day affairs unless the fifth match is the "rubber," in which case it would be played to a finish. The test match dates are: Nottingham, June 8 London (Lord's) June 22, Manchester, July 6, Leeds, July 20 and London (the oval) Aug. 18.

International League Playoffs

(Finals)

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	3	2	.600
Rochester	2	3	.400

Result Sept. 21

Buffalo 18, Rochester 7.

Buffalo Goes Ahead

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons swamped the Rochester Red Wings under a flock of base hits to win by an 18-to-7 score and go one ahead in their International League playoff finals. The victory gives the Bisons three victories to Rochester's two in the four-out-of-seven series.

Players to Live on Campus

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Members of Columbia's football team will give up their living quarters in the old manor house at Baker Field during the gridiron season and reside on the campus. The object of the change, as announced by Edward S. Elliott, director of athletics, is to give the players better access to study facilities and to enable them to live as ordinary members of the student body instead of being segregated during the football season. Columbia football men, for more than 10 years, have lived in the Manor House, some five miles from the campus. The training table will be continued.

Detroit Buys Swenson

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 22 (AP)—Louis Swenson, local hockey club defense man, has been sold on option to Detroit Falcons, of the National Hockey League, Lyle Wright, secretary of the Millers, announced yesterday.

Distiller Warns Beer and Whisky Do Not Mix Well

Never Should Be Sold in Same Place, He Tells Illinois Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Whisky and beer should not be sold together as they were in the old saloon, the builder of the world's largest distillery told the State Liquor Law Commission here last night. These liquors should be separated, he said, because when drunk alternately at the bar their mixing produces intoxication more quickly than either drink would alone.

The witness was Mr. William E. Hull of Peoria, Ill., for 28 years a distiller, for the past 10 years a leader of the wets in Congress and now general manager of a distillery.

"I have come to the conclusion that the sale of spirituous liquors should be separated from the sale of beer," the former Representative informed the state inquiry.

"The American bar I define as 'a place where liquor is sold to and drunk by the customer standing up.' If we are to return to what is known as the saloon and hard liquors are sold over the bar with beer and light wines, this will create in my judgment a serious condition, in reference to the intoxication which will exist."

This advice, which he said was drawn from his long experience in the liquor business and study of the liquor question while in Congress, was the first recommendation Mr. Hull gave the commission in his prepared statement. It brought commendation from State Senator Roy C. Woods, who voiced an apparently general surprise that the world's largest distiller did not seek to sell his liquor everywhere. In the questioning which followed Mr. Hull restated his conviction:

"Liquor and beer do not mix," he said bluntly. "Hence they should be divorced."

The distiller's plan for handling the sale of liquor he outlined as follows:

Liquor stores to sell hard liquors, wines and cordials, with no drinking on the premises, no food or other articles to be sold there, and one store per 1000 persons.

Beer and wine to be sold in saloons, taverns or whatever they may be called, over the old-fashioned bar.

Whisky, beer and wine to be sold in hotels and bona fide restaurants with the distinction that whisky is to be sold only at tables and in hotel rooms. Whisky served at tables would be brought from a service bar as part of the restaurant, identifying it with the food and dispensed only in glasses.

The question of "how the working man is to get his drink," was thrown in by a state representative who comes from a laboring men's district.

"If you have a hotel or a restaurant—and there are thousands of restaurants over the city—the laboring man can come in, sit down and drink his liquor until he is satisfied," replied the Peoria distiller. "Conditions will be very superior to what they have been in the past."

Local option was brought up by State Senator Woods, who comes from the University of Chicago district.

"Suppose two or three saloon keepers come into a town, run disreputable places, and the people rise up and put them out," he said. "Don't you think local option is a safeguard?"

"I'm in favor of local option," Mr Hull replied. "I presume it will come back." However the local option Mr. Hull wanted, it developed, applied only to villages, towns and cities, and these in their entirety.

Roosevelt Post Office Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT, N. Y., Sept. 22 — Election of another Roosevelt as President has marked wonders for the post office in this village. Business has more than trebled since Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed the presidency, due to the desire of people to have stamps and letters postmarked "Roosevelt, N. Y." Mr. Frederick Harrigan, postmaster, said stamp collectors send large batches of self-addressed envelopes and request they be stamped and postmarked here.

Morris Wins Prince's Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWESTOFT—Stewart H. Morris, of the Cambridge University Cruising Club, won the Prince of Wales's Challenging Cup for the second year in succession when his boat Rip completed the testing course in 1h. 54m. 50s. at a recent regatta of the Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club. The trophy, presented by the Prince of Wales in 1927, is competed for annually by yachts of the 14-foot international dinghy class and the race is always sailed on the open sea. As in last year's race at Torquay, Morris was content to let others make the pace for the first round. He took the lead from the other 30 competitors during the second, and at the conclusion of the five laps had opened out a lead of nearly 5 minutes over the second boat. This was Desperation, steered by T. C. Ratsey of Cowes, whose time was 1h. 59m. 46s. Sea Serpent (Sir John Field Beale) was third in 2h. 7m. 42s.

Stars Meet in Final Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Sept. 22—Charlotte Glutting, defending champion, and Maureen Orcutt, a former champion, meet at the Baltusrol Golf Club today in the final round of the New Jersey women's golf championship tournament. Miss Glutting won her place in the final by defeating Mrs. F. B. Ryan of the home club, yesterday, 3 and 7, in one of the semifinal-round matches, while Miss Orcutt advanced by defeating Jane Brooks of the Knickerbocker Country Club, 3 and 1.

British Women's Golf Dates

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British women's open golf championship in 1934 will take place on the course of the Royal Porthcawl Club from May 11 to 17. The first two days will be devoted to qualifying tests and the actual championship will begin May 14. The international tournament between teams representing England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, will be played on the same links, May 9 and 10.

Brooklyn Signs Rhea

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Football League yesterday announced the signing of Hugh M. Rhea, former star Nebraska tackle.

Dixie Series Championship Playoff

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Antonio	1	1	.500
New Orleans	1	1	.500

Result Sept. 21

New Orleans 7, San Antonio 6.

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924 Beacon St., at new subway entrance, second floor, large living room, open fireplace, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration; quiet building; $40. Tel. Long. 2289.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished or unfurnished, 3 rooms, bath, heat, electricity supplied; reasonable. KUNZ, 21 Stark Pl. Lyn 2997.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue — Quiet, spacious rooms; front rooms overlook church park; court rooms have running water; prices reasonable; garage; transients welcomed. MISS SLACK.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling finest $1 Christmas assortment; 21 beautiful folders—parchment, comic, silhouette, novelties; also gift wrappings; request samples. DOEHLA, Dept. S-24, Fitchburg, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card salespeople, sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment, also de luxe 24 box, big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179-C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use selling famous Jeanlette dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, Inc. Dept. 350 Indianapolis, Ind.

MAKE liberal commissions easily selling friends sensational "Run-Resist" hosiery, lingerie, socks, cosmetics, Christmas cards; no investment. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381A 4th Ave., New York.

WOMEN—Steady work selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards; competitive prices, excellent commission, exceptional opportunity for part time work. HELIX, 300 Fourth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ONE who has had executive experience desires business connection; can fit into organization of large size; initial remuneration secondary consideration; will furnish indisputable references. X-58, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANT connection as resident representative on Pacific Coast for eastern manufacturer; commission basis; responsible; wide experience in merchandising, wholesaling and distributing. Address S. H. L., 2207 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

PATENTS

NEW patented, air-cooled, opposed, horizontal engine for airplanes or autos; costs less to manufacture; 8-cylinder engine successfully tested; cash sale or cash and royalty. C. M. ASHMUSEN, 2045 No. 18th St., Omaha, Nebraska.

Civil War Veteran Wears Two Badges Of Commander-in-Chief

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 22 (AP)—For the first time in history, a Civil War veteran last night wore two badges emblematic of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The second one was pinned on the breast of Mr

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up. Apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Univ. 4-4717

BOSTON, best part of Fenway—Available immediately in quiet, well-managed house, very desirable room overlooking Fens. Com. 2170.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Quiet, comfortable, light rooms; transients; special rates for students. MISS COTTLE. Com. 4363.

BOSTON, 405 Beacon Street—Large, comfortable, attractive room; private bath, twin beds; single room; meals near; refined people.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Furnished front room, second floor, adjoining bath; suitable for business or private. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, pleasant rooms in private home, near car line; reasonable. Tel. Longwood 0165.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful room, detached house, private home; 20 minutes N. Y. (express station); rent $5. 109 East 18th. Buckminster 3-8519.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beverly Rd. and E. 21 St.—Comfortable, clean, sunny, next bath; home atmosphere. $5. Phone Defender 3-2145.

KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y., 8278 116th St. (16 minutes from N. Y. C.)—Large front room, 4 windows, nicely furnished; garage optional; reasonable. Richmond Hill 3-1023. Harrison.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—Large, sunny room, private home, lady or couple; breakfast optional; near station. MONTAGUE, 65 Hawthorne Street.

NEW YORK CITY, 801 West 118th St. (Apt. 94)—Pleasant room in 4-room apartment; river view; next bath; good transportation; references. Telephone University 4-3069.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (116th)—Attractive rooms, running water, quiet, homelike surroundings; transient-permanent. University 4-0343 (Apt. 33).

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th St. (Apt. 6-E)—Front room, $3.50, kitchen privileges; near church; elevator apartment. Telephone University 4-8485.

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Large beautifully furnished room, private bath; near church, subway; refined home; reasonable. Riverside 9-3881.

N. Y. C., 612 West 112th, Apt. 6—Artistic, large, furnished rooms, $6-$8; private home. MRS. DIERS.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.
Private home offers delightful accommodations; meals optional. Telephone 1951.

PHILADELPHIA, 4112 Pine St.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, third floor, home atmosphere; convenient location; moderately priced.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Furnished rooms in Center with privileges; garage space optional; two minutes from station; good service. MRS. KENRICK, 158 Pleasant Street.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN boarded, loving supervision in all activities; spacious grounds, near seashore; excellent schools; exceptionally desirable. MRS. ELIZABETH RADIE, Old Field Lane, Milford, Connecticut.

THE LEWSONIA WELCOMES CHILDREN, school age; individual care; close proximity N. Y. C. 6-11 160 St., Beechhurst, L. I. Independence 3-7563

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management v. Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 6419.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — Make money with our superb folders; 21 original creations $1.00; sample on approval; superior Mother-of-Pearl engravings; personal greetings; 60c economy box; member NRA. SUNSHINE ART STUDIOS, Dept C, 830 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EARN CHRISTMAS MONEY
Selling full-fashioned hosiery, also lingerie. Christmas cards; excellent commission and bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

HELP WANTED —WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID-waitress wanted for private home in country, references necessary. MRS. SHAUN KELLY, Glen Crannie Farm, Richmond, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Small Family.
A good home for a reliable woman. Inquire MRS. SPITZBERG, Joel Haberdashery, 7624 Fifth Ave., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN
Broad national experience and seeking new connection; successful record sales, advertising, dealer-organization, collections, correspondence; 20 years concern dealing with motion-picture exhibitors; also musical instrument dealers, mercantile houses, banks, etc.; willing to go anywhere. Write Box M-28 Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ALERT, well-educated young lady desires responsible secretarial - stenographic position; pleasing personality; best references. Write Box W-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BOSTON—Companion-housekeeper, educated, experienced with children, good cook, capable of taking full charge; excellent references. Phone Comm. 5834.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER or hostess in tea room offers services; available anywhere immediately. MRS. A. J. TEN EYCK, 2 Myrtle St., Hartford, Conn.

COMPETENT cook and housewoker (colored) wishes position, full or part time. Write PERRY 751 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER. EXCELLENT COOK, economical manager desires care of small family; capable assuming entire charge. Write Box W-32, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

HOUSEWORK and cooking, exp.; colored; trustworthy; splendid ref. Unl. 4-4293. Write Box N-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE colored woman would like work part or whole time; would prefer place in Brooklyn and to sleep out. Call or write, 208 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER now available, 10 years' business experience various fields, knowledge of personnel work. FLORENCE EGGER, 1533 East 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Dewey 9-4562-W.

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG MAN STUDENT desires room and board in New York City in exchange for evenings with children or other services. 316 Milbank Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Hancock 2710.

PRINTING

FINE job printing by conscientious crafts-men. May we estimate? HANCOCK PRESS, 60 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex 1168.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELSIE HODSON DAVIS
TEACHER OF PIANO
948 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass.; Tel. 0791
Lessons at Studio or at Pupil's Home

PIANO TEACHER
Home studio in Jamaica Plain, Mass. Boston studio, Thursdays at 8 Newbury St. One day a week in Dedham and vicinity.
MISS PRISCILLA RIDDLE, Tel. JAMaica 3979

WALTER M. ARNO
PIANIST and TEACHER VOCAL COACHING
78 Huntington Avenue, Boston Ken. 9407

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON BLU. 7405. 20 mins. from The Mother Church

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1932 PONTIAC coupe, rumble seat; excellent condition; necessary to sell; price reasonable. Dorchester, Mass.; tel. BLUehills 7730.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

Gather and send all your
OLD GOLD, JEWELRY
and get CASH at
TRAUB'S, 29 Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

RADIATOR CABINETS

BARE RADIATORS ARE OBNOXIOUS
LET US quote you on Radiator Cabinets.
QUAKER CITY METAL PRODUCTS CORP.
79 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass. Lafayette 0199

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades; Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

ARISTOCRATS
in EVERGREENS
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 MASS. AVE. ARL. 3090—3091

BELMONT

Preserving Season!
We have all kinds of Preserving Utensils
P. R. WINTER'S CO.
84 TRAPELO ROAD Bel. 1540
31 LEONARD STREET Bel. 3762

BELMONT
(Continued)

We advise all Solid Fuel Consumers to buy now before prices rise.
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
FRED E. POOR, President
COAL — NEW ENGLAND COKE — OVOIDS
WOOD — LIME — CEMENT — SAND
IMPORTED WELSH ANTHRACITE
Yard and Main Office
CONCORD AVE., BELMONT, MASS.
Belmont 1300
Branch Office: 80 Trapelo Rd., Belmont, Mass.

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

MEN'S WEAR
Zareh
25 STATE ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

BEACH & BELLEDEU, Inc.
Stationers and Printers
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
78 PORTLAND ST. BOSTON, MASS.

MATTRESSES . . . . . .
. . . . . BOX SPRINGS
Custom Made—All Hand Work
Remaking also solicited. Work done by Wells & Co., Inc., manufacturers for fine Interior Decorating trade. Prices reasonable.
ALPHEUS HASKINS Phone Ken. 2081
350 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

New Fall Hats
Reasonably Priced
REMODELING
A SPECIALTY
MME.
French Milliners BUETTEL ARNOULD
37 TEMPLE PLACE, over Whitney's

Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston Street Han. 0318

Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G Briggs Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com 500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.25
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

BOSTON—Hyde Park

HYDE PARK FLORIST
984 HYDE PARK AVE.
Choice selection of Cut Flowers and Potted Plants.
HYD. 2430

GEORGE W. SCRIVENS
Painter and Decorator
Painting, Papering, Craftex, etc. High-class residential work a specialty.
Estimates Furnished.
99 NEPONSET AVE. HYD. 0614-W

TOPHAM & BATES
Builders and Contractors
Repairs, Remodeling and Modernizing of property a specialty.
Estimates Furnished
HYD. 1372 1209 HYDE PARK AVE.

MISS KARIN JOHANSON
HER SHOP
8 FAIRMOUNT AVENUE

Finger, Marcel and Permanent Waving. Swedish method. Shampoo and Hair Treatment. HYD. 0136

ROBERT McILWRAITH
HOLLAND ROLL BUTTER—STRICTLY FRESH EGGS — JAMS — PRESERVES —CANNED GOODS, ETC.
Telephone Orders Filled
10 LEXINGTON AVE. HYD. 9040-M

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS APRONS
COATS TOWELS
Federal National Linen Service Co
Tel. 1310
HIGhlands 7330 COLUMBUS AVE.
BOSTON, MASS.

Genuine Eugene—Realistic Permanent Waving
and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Adams Beauty Shoppe
52 WARREN STREET
Tel. HIGhlands 9894

BOSTON—West Roxbury

DAN'S MARKET
1733A CENTRE STREET
WEST ROXBURY
Quality Meats. Also full line of Groceries, Vegetables and Sea Food. *Free Delivery.*
PARKWAY 1338

BRAINTREE

H. WALDECKER, *Florist*
Wholesale and Retail
SAMPSON AVE. Phone 63
BRAINTREE, MASS.

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

ADOLF S. KIRK
COMPANY
1385 Beacon St. Asp. 4296
UPHOLSTERY
Draperies Slip Covers
Complete Workroom Service
Repairs Antiques Restored

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

Florence & Rand Hat Shops
1391 Beacon St., Brookline Bea. 2092
433 Centre St., Newton Newton No. 4914-M

CAMBRIDGE

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37 HURON AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

Big Ben Alarm Clocks
and the rest of the Westclox family.
JOHN H. DERBY, JEWELER
2 STORES EST 1907
HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE | DAVIS SQ. SOMERVILLE

Call Porter 2200
Daily for Specials
and Mention
The Christian Science Monitor
EDWIN R. SAGE Co

Ford
THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 9460—9461—9462

Freshest of Fruits
Vegetables
Flowers
for All Occasions
Member F. T. D.
Brattle Sq. Florists
29 BRATTLE ST.
UNIV. 10116

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

The Christian Science Monitor on Sale
BENCE PHARMACY
ICE CREAM, LUNCHES—PEPSODENT
1607 MASS. AVE. Univ. 1297

GROSS
Cleansers and Dyers
4 HUDSON STREET Univ. 2622
Any Garment Cleansed, 75c
We call and deliver free.

Colburn, Jeweler
It is now time to have those clocks put in order for Fall.
14 BOYLSTON ST. Univ. 0343
HARVARD SQUARE

Confectionery of unusual Quality. Ice Cream that is made of real cream only. Luncheons that are prepared by women. Light catering for Weddings and Parties.
That's Fiske's Candy Shop
PAYSON PARK, Belmont
HARVARD SQUARE, Cambridge
HOTEL STATLER, Boston (Candy only)

DEDHAM

DEDHAM
CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville

ARTHUR J. FORREST
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Cor. Washington and Elm Sts., Dedham
Tel. Ded. 1765
990 Washington St., Norwood Tel. Nor. 1446
Distributors for Gilbert & Barker Power and Range Burners, Kelvinators, Fuel and Range Oil, Colonial Esso Service. *Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.*

The ORIENTAL SHOP
566 High St., Dedham Phone 2055 Ded.
Persian Rugs
Also strictly Persian inlaid tables, antique trays, vases, handwoven centerpieces, table covers and pillows. Prices moderate. Expert washing and repairing. Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

FITCHBURG

F. H. LANE CO.
Abundant stock of NEW FALL WEARABLES now ready. *The kind that satisfy, at very reasonable prices.*
530 MAIN STREET

RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Autumn Costume Jewelry
Bracelets, Necklaces, Pins
Clips, Pearls
Jewelers and Stationers 850 Main St.

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

Nichols & Frost, Inc.
Chiffon
and
Medium Weight
SERVICE HOSE
Chiffon-Silk from top to toe
Medium Service Silk Hose
For practical, everyday things you'll do this fall. At business, on the campus, in school, and around the house. They will not snag so easily. They are a little heavier than the chiffon.
89 cents a pair

Deposits Next Put on Interest October 1st
Dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 3½% per annum.
Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 MAIN STREET

Clover Hill Ice Cream
A large variety of flavors at our stands in
Lunenburg Centre, Route 2
and
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Clover Hill Farms can supply you with Pasteurized Milk and Cream. Tel. 737

PENNY BRYN SHOPPE
358 MAIN STREET
Freshly Made Jelly, Jam, Marmalade, Pickles and Relishes

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

High Grade Shoe Repairing
Neatly Done at Popular Prices
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET, CORNER MILL

Coughlin's Market
10 PUTNAM STREET
We Carry the Monarch Products
Tel. 1417

SEE OUR NEW
LITHOGRAPHED LETTERHEADS
FOLDERS, BLOTTERS, etc.
for Your Next Advertising Plan
SERVICE PRESS
804 MAIN STREET Tel. 4534

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

Personal Printed Stationery
200 sheets of high-grade note paper and 100 envelopes to match. Both paper and envelopes printed with your name and address, all for $1.00. Descriptive price list and sample of paper free on request.
J. R. RUITER & CO., Needham, Mass.

FRAMINGHAM

Shoes for the entire Family
BUS TERMINAL
CASELLA'S SHOE STORE AND SHOE REPAIRING
We also clean and repair hats of all kinds.
22 CONCORD ST. Phone Fram. 1794

We offer you complete Painting and Decorating Service
Desautelle, Whyte and Empey
6 LARNED STREET Tel. 7200
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Community Tire Sales
PAUL W. BULIUNG
GENERAL TIRES
GULF PRODUCTS
113 IRVING STREET Phone 7681

Framingham Trust Co.
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe and Deposit Vaults
BANK BY MAIL
Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

GREENFIELD

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664 Greenfield, Mass.

Clark Hardware Co.
At Your Service
Paints, Garbage Cans, Lawn Hose
289 MAIN STREET, GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

TUSCARORA
SWEET SHOPPES
52 Winter Street
8 Washington Square Haverhill
AMESBURY, MASS.
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Typewriters
Sold, Rented and Repaired
THE
Stationery Shop
27 Washington Square
Tel. 1472

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR & DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVENUE Tel. 5310
NORWALK TIRES and TUBES
Have You Tried Lightnin'?
A good gas for the money.

TAYLOR'S MARKET
18 WINTER STREET
Tel. 230
BEST QUALITY MEATS
Groceries—Vegetables

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

Send the Kiddies Back to School With Dresses, Suits and Undies, Individually Laundered by
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX ST., BRADFORD
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 164

HOLYOKE

Special Demonstration Today
The M. W. Locke Shoe
These are the famous shoes designed and approved by Dr. Locke, and now stocked exclusively in Western Massachusetts by Childs. All four lasts in new Fall patterns.
THOMAS S. CHILDS, Inc.
Invest now in Shoes and Hosiery.
275 HIGH STREET HOLYOKE, MASS.

Greeting Cards
for all occasions
NOVELTIES—GIFTS
Magazine Subscriptions
The SPECIALTY SHOP
254 MAPLE STREET Opp. Hotel Nonotuck

LAWRENCE

Fascinating Princess Lines
in
Shimmering Chiffon Velvets
Beautiful shades in garnet, blue, brown, green and hyacinth
$12.75 to $18.75
Others to $22.50
Cherry & Webb Co.

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS

LEXINGTON

Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service

Body and Fender Work
Spray Painting
All Colors
Tel. Lex. 1438
Night Phone Lex 1090
DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

WESTINGHOUSE
Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers, Vacuum Cleaners and
WESTINGHOUSE-MARR OIL BURNERS
Also a complete line of small appliances
ALLEN & NICHOLS
1768 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Autumn Mode Alterations, Hosiery
amy & laura
hat shoppe
1745 Mass. Ave.
Tel. Lex. 0596-R

FIX UP YOUR FLOORS
Polishes, waxes, shellacs, varnishes. Electric sander and polishers to rent.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

SELTZER
The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

LOWELL

Sale of Silk Hose, 63c
2 pairs $1.25
Chiffons and Service Weights of Excellent Quality
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Morse & Beals FLORIST
66 MERRIMACK ST. Phone 4400

LYNN

Heavy All Silk
Flat Crepe
69c yd.
Fall's leading plain shades. The next lot will have to be priced higher.
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

Buy
Quality Furniture
It pays handsomely in the long run. We invite you to see the beautiful new Living Room, Bedroom and Dining Room Suites. There's much to learn about genuine QUALITY at a low price through a visit.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 Market St. Breakers 0781 Lynn

We Will Sell You CHARM for Your Home
New Curtains
Draperies and Lamps
Third Floor
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN
Member N. R. A.

COAL—COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

MALDEN

MILLINERY
Fall Models
In Satin, Taffeta, Felts
DOROTHY BENHAM
147 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0431-W

MALDEN
(Continued)

Malden Machine Shop
131 Exchange St., Malden, Mass.
C. M. Lawson, *Prop.* Phone Malden 0727
Rates Reasonable. General machine repairing, experimental work—tools, jigs, fixtures, machine manufacturing, millwright work.

For your
NEXT PERMANENT try

THE WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN
Telephone 0465

Florence Range Oil Burner
Installed, $29.50
FURNITURE—RADIOS—RUGS
J. B. RUDERMAN & SONS
MALDEN MELROSE MEDFORD

MEDFORD

HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
Fuel Oil and New England Coke
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Stahl-Meyer Frankfurters
Poultry—Fish
8 FOREST STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 3310

GIFTS *LINGERIE*
The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, Proprietor)
24 HIGH STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
COSTUME JEWELRY — HOSIERY

W. E. COFFIN, Inc.
HARDWARE and PAINT
PRESERVING KETTLES
FRUIT JARS and RUBBERS
JELLY TUMBLERS, JELLY STRAINERS
17 High Street Mystic 1876

SANBORN'S
Ce-Lect
ICE CREAM
Curb Service 215 Salem Street
"For Home Service" Call Mystic 1900

MELROSE

L. S. PHILBRICK
RADIO ENGINEER
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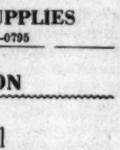

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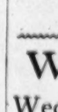

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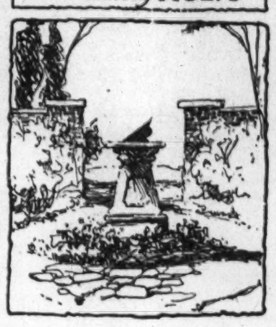

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

JOHN and Tom were little neighbors and playmates. One day Tom shouted the glorious news that he was going to have a dog!

Scottie came, and was all that a Scottie ought to be; but he didn't have a dog house. So, since John was bigger than Tom, he volunteered to help build a suitable house. It had to be wide enough and high enough; and as the boys had to figure on the future size of Scottie, they called John's mother into consultation. After several days of labor Scottie was the proud possessor of a new house.

John's efforts in building Scottie's house kindled his desires for a dog of his own. But his mother had told him many times that there was no money to spare for a dog—and dogs are not given away in a big city. Anyway, John could build a dog house.

Mother was again called into consultation. In the event John should get a dog, how big would he be? Lovingly, the mother planned with John, and after several days the bright red dog house in the back yard was finished. Soon one of the workers in the office with the mother said that a little dog had come to him and that he had advertised it, but that no one claimed it. Now he must find it a home.

That night Rags moved into his new home! And John in his joy asked mother if it wasn't wonderful that Rags just fitted. Mother replied: "Perhaps it was because you were so glad to help Tom first build his house for Scottie."

Hymnal Notes

No. 78

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

KING'S LYNN is a traditional melody, with a name that is a landmark in the history of Christian Science. For this is the old Lynn Regis (Lynn of the King), for which Lynn, Massachusetts, was named, to honor the first pastor of this wilderness foothold of faith. Old Lynn had been a possession of the bishops of Norwich, and when Henry VIII took it over, the name was changed to Lynn Regis. The new Lynn was settled in 1629, the year before Boston, and was named, we see, for a city of the King. Here Johnson wrote his hymn "City of God," about 1865, and here Mrs. Eddy wrote the book, that acknowledges God as All.

An article in The Christian Science Monitor for May 29, 1914, records Mrs. Eddy's work for temperance in Lynn, and quotes the hymn she wrote for the dedication of a temperance hall there, Aug. 4, 1866. This was sung on that occasion, and thus is the first hymn by Mary Baker Eddy known to have been publicly used as such. Poems: pages 39 and vi. The lines:

A temple, whose high dome
Rose from a water-cup

seem to thoughtful hearts almost as if prophetic of the dome which was thereafter to rise in testimony to the work of the woman who later wrote, speaking of the people's need: "Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 570.)

Another stanza of this hymn is significant:

And she—last at the cross,
First at the tomb, who waits—
Woman—will watch to cleanse from dross
The cause she elevates.

On Jan. 31, 1866, three days before her fall on the icy streets of Lynn, which opened the door to a new understanding of Life, Mrs. Eddy then Mrs. Patterson, wrote from Swampscott to the Lynn Reporter, about the "memories" of the Good Templar's Union: "A memory, too, that needs no headstone of marble to preserve, but will continue legible and strong as sculptured stone."

On March 19, of that year, in what is probably her first published writing after her healing, she wrote: "The skies at Swampscott are unveiled . . . Ay, they are spiritually bright . . ." and, "to catch an occasional glimpse . . . of one's spiritual self . . . is to see what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue." (Lynn Reporter.)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Division of words (Miss E. J. S.)—The correspondent writes:

A clipping from a southern newspaper was handed to me recently; and because of the division of two words, a discussion was precipitated which has not been satisfactorily settled. The words in question were "stooped" and "dressed," the "ed" in each instance being carried over to the next line—causing rather awkward reading.

I have contended that the "ed" simply made the past tense of the verbs, which remained one-syllable words. And a one-syllable word cannot be divided.

The most favorable argument against me is that "ed" is a suffix, giving the words two syllables, even if not so sounded, and that the words can therefore be divided.

Turning over only two letters is bad enough in words with more than one syllable (invit-ed, want-ed, etc.); but a cardinal rule, urged without reservation by all grammarians and printers, is: Never divide a monosyllable. "Stooped" and "dressed" are monosyllables. The following information is volunteered:

A convenient rule, and a courteous one, is to divide when possible on a vowel, leaving the vowel on the upper line (dili-gence is better than dil-igence; criti-cal, than crit-ical; analy-sis, than anal-ysis; sepa-rate, than sep-arate, etc.). The reader thus gets a hint of what is coming. Exceptions are words ending in -able and -ible, which should be carried over intact (read-able, not reada-ble), the rule being that a final syllable containing a silent vowel should not be carried over.

Although three letters should be the minimum number turned over, many two-letter prefixes (ex-, de-, be-, ab-, etc.) may safely be left in the upper line.

Avoid dividing either element of a hyphenated word (object-lesson, not object-les-son).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. What things always get bigger the more you contract them?
2. Why does a suit of clothes sometimes become rusty?
3. What is to be always?
4. Why is a cliff overlooking the ocean like the letter D?
5. In what way are a golf fan and a watch alike?
6. What boat is like a knife?
7. What table has no legs and is not made of wood or metal?
8. What is the difference between a drummer and a cook?
9. When is the right half of a pie the left?
10. What never was, never is, and never will be? ——

(The answers will be found elsewhere on this page)

Ad-O-Grams No. 43

Published Aug. 25

Answers

1. Peanut.
2. Rumford.
3. Karo.
4. Hip-O-Lite.
5. Ace Art Co.
6. Kellogg's.
7. Grape-Nuts.

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Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Our Children's Home, Inc., San Francisco.
M. L. Walker, Logansport, Ind.
W. E. K. Josselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss M. M. Lott, Philadelphia.
Mrs. P. Hocking, Berkeley, Calif.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
Mrs. E. E. Thorsen, San Diego.
R. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
A. M. Sullivan, West Falmouth, Mass.
E. M. Bourne, West Falmouth, Mass.
H. Wiessler, Cincinnati.
Mrs. J. M. Welch, Los Angeles.
E. H. Schissler, Sheboygan, Wis.
D. Casement, Westmount, Que.
Mrs. H. B. Jamieson, Chicago.
Miss R. Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
M. and B., Ojus, Fla.
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K. B. Grove, Los Angeles.
Babcock's Pharmacy, Lewiston, Maine.
Mrs. L. M. Bussert, Chicago.
W. L. Aubert, Clupeville, Wash.
Mrs. Jahnigen and daughter, Cincinnati.
Mrs. H. P. White, Chicago.
M. E. Grossenburg, Santa Ana, Calif.
A. S. Pearce, Buckhurst Hill, Eng.
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L. C. Johnson, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
E. Cooper, Calgary, Alta.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
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Mrs. A. D. Olson, Portland, Ore.
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L. O. W. Cordrey, San Diego.
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S. Staley, Honolulu.
V. Richardson, New Orleans.
M. Richardson, New Orleans.
Mrs. M. J. Simon, Springfield, Ill.
Miss N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.
Miss J. K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Miss M. E. Wilcox, La Havia, Calif.
Miss F. J. Kidd, London, Eng.
Mrs. M. Baughman, Newcastle, Calif.
Mrs. O. DeGroot, Grand Rapids, Mich.
C. L. Faust, St. Joseph, Mo.
R. C. McKitrick, Chicago.
Mrs. M. E. Kirby, Chicago.
Mrs. E. Brophy, Calgary, Alta.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.

Riddle Answers

1. Debts.
2. Because it wears like iron.
3. A verb.
4. It is next to the sea (C).
5. Both are attached to the links.
6. A cutter.
7. Multiplication table.
8. One makes din, and the other makes dinner
9. When it is the part uneaten.
10. Tomorrow.

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER
Sunnyside Greenhouses
Dial 24667
2 Boxford Street, Worcester
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

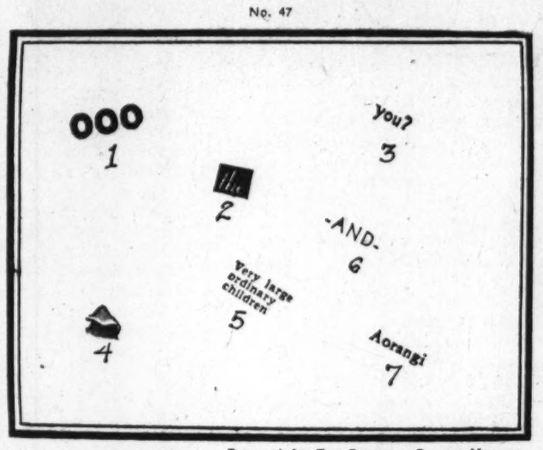
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THEY are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.
—LOWELL

Ad-O-Grams

No. 47



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 47." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

The names of Ad-O-Gram winners appear on another page.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Returning Wife: "You clever old dear—kettle boiling already. How ever did you manage it?"
Husband: "Quite easily, my dear, I accidentally dropped the half pound of butter in the fire."

Proof

Mother: "Jane, do you know if Johnny has come home from school yet?"

Jane: "I think so. I haven't seen him, but the cat is hiding under the stove."—*Tit-Bits.*

Americanism

"Everybody wants to see factory chimneys smoking again."

"Yes, and everybody will write complaints to the health commissioner when they are!"

Why Bring That Up?

Some noisy relatives were visiting a couple, and happened to mention their dog, a big mongrel.

"He's just like one of the family," said the pup's proud mistress.

"Which one?" asked the hostess.

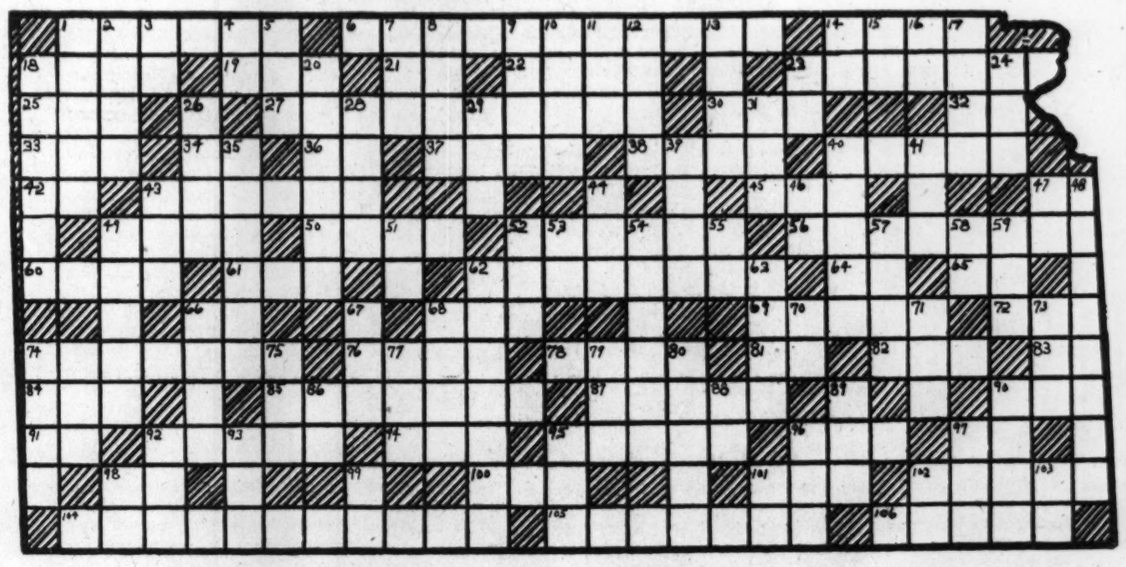
A Rest for the Feet

He (at a dance): "Isn't this a fine floor?"

She: "Oh, you do step on it occasionally?"—*Answers.*

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle—No. 31

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Name of this State.
6—City of this State which is the home of a great federal penitentiary.
14—So rich (300 feet deep in places) that fertilizers find little market in this State.
18—It moves without legs or wheels, and without being seen.
19—A semicircular line.
21—Eastern Central.
22—Baby beef.
23—Prominent industry of this State.
25—International Television Organization.
27—Town in this State which assessed no local taxes in 1931, owing to flourishing municipal water and light plants.
30—"Now" (Scotch variant).
32—Second note in scale.
33—Point of compass.
34—Expression of disgust.
36—Group of Eastern States (ab.).
37—Part of a window.
38—Important crop in this State.
40—State produced 239,000,000 bushels of this in 1931.
42—Terpsichorean Society.
43—This river flows north of this State.
45—I.
47—Part of the verb "to be."
49—This underlies 15,000 acres in this State.
50—Mistakes.
53—Town in this State which required no local taxes in 1932.
56—First white man to see this State.
59—What the farmers in this State do in the autumn.
61—Negative connective.
62—This State was the first to grant this to the women.
64—Early English.
65—Not out.
66—Dutch (ab.).
68—Corpulent.
69—Completed.
72—Girl's name.
74—See "27 across."
76—Reddish or brownish gray as applied to color of a horse.
78—Small wooden sticks.
81—Royal Observatory.
82—Impounds water.
83—Right (ab.).
84—State produced 36,800,000 barrels of this in 1931.
85—Leading city of this State (pop. 111,110).
87—Local taxes were levied in this town in 1928-29.
90—Sheep's call.
91—By.
92—A frolic.
94—Money of account introduced into England by the Danish invaders.
95—Called the root of evil.
96—Greek goddess of dawn.
97—Mussolini is called "(?) Duce."
98—Yes, here it is—the three-toed sloth!
100—Flora's nickname.
101—Roadside tavern.
102—Bear.
104—Greatest industry in the State.
105—Prominent industry in this State.
106—This State boasts none of these beauty spots.

Down

1—Used by Benjamin Franklin in his steps toward the discovery of electricity.
2—Author unidentified.
3—Abbreviation of north-central state.
4—American Association.
5—The eye.
7—Elongated fish.
8—Expert aviator (plural).
9—What money is said to be the root of.
10—"They haven't done right by our (?)."
11—Walloon (ab.).
12—Combining form meaning "oil."
13—The soldier's mansion.
14—Spanish "yes."
15—Oleum (ab.).
16—Italian "the."
17—A silver coin of Italy.
18—State leads by far in production of this type of wheat.
20—This State is the geographical (?) of the United States.
23—A river bordering this State at the northeast corner (ab.).
24—Residue of earnings after expenses have been subtracted.
26—Gay.
28—Look at sarcastically.
29—Compete.
31—Suffix denoting "full of."
35—Important hard wood produced in this State.
39—An operatic air.
40—Courted.
41—I (Greek).
43—Small explosive sound.
44—Alfonso (ab.).
46—Gregorian chant (ab.).
47—After B. C.
48—You can't find one of these picturesque elevations in this State.
49—Many a one is used for irrigation purposes in this State.
51—Prefix meaning "again."
52—Coördinating conjunction.
53—Assimulated form of "ex."
54—This famous trail, of "covered wagon" days, crossed the State.
55—Teachers' Guild.
57—Needed to play on the clarinet.
58—Nickel (ab.).
59—Australian Natives' Association.
62—Noted trail crossing this State.
63—Uncanny.
66—Place of discard.
67—Curve.
68—There's one in Chicago now.
70—Negation.
71—Father.
73—The three letters the Blue Eagle brought.
74—You dig it and burn it.
75—Female sheep.
77—Exclamation of surprise.
79—First three letters of a synonym of "thrift."
80—Very slick.
86—"That is" (Latin ab.).
88—At.
89—Negative prefix.
90—State was first to adopt this type of laws.
92—Gentleman's title.
93—Fabulous mythical bird of Arabia, so huge it bore off elephants.
95—Household article for cleaning.
96—England (ab.).
97—Tire.
98—Argentium (ab.).
99—By.
101—Not out.
102—College degree.
103—Part of the verb "to be."

The Children's Corner

A Kowtow to the North

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A True Story

"OH, HERE you are!" Tommy said to his collie as he ran into his tent. "How did you know it was bedtime, I wonder?"

Tommy was scanning his patchwork quilt to select the square from which Mother would tell a story. His choice was a piece of dark blue silk brocaded in plum blossom design.

"That square is from the silk coat of a Chinese boy who came to America 60 years ago. The Emperor of China sent students to this country to learn our language and customs," Mother said.

"But the Emperor did not want these boys to forget their own language and customs, so a tutor accompanied each group of students to refresh their memories of home.

"At that time, the Chinese students had to wear their native dress as well as keep their hair in a long braid, called a 'queue.' This was at first embarrassing for the 11-year-old boys.

"When Sunday came, an American who had promised to befriend Ting and Kwong took the boys to church in her carriage, but as they refused to enter, she had to leave them outside on the steps while she went in for the service. People stared at the two little strangers until at last Kwong burst into tears, while Ting put his arms around his sobbing friend and tried to comfort him.

"Presently the church door opened and the minister came out, smiling kindly. Gently he raised the little boys and led them into the vestry. Mrs. Paige arrived and in some way made Ting understand that this gentleman was the minister. Then Ting talked earnestly to Kwong.

"To the surprise of all, Kwong turned his back on the minister and began to bow to the bare wall. Three times he kowtowed, then stood up straight. Mrs. Paige did not understand but she was confident that the boy did not mean to be rude so she took them both home and waited patiently until their tutor arrived.

"Then she told him about it and the tutor questioned his pupils. He discovered that Ting had told Kwong that they were in a temple and that the man in black was the abbot to whom Kwong ought to pay his respects. Whereupon Kwong, mindful of the Chinese custom which decreed that a bow must always be made to the north, since that was the direction of the Emperor's abode, had faced north and made his kowtow three times as he ought. If the minister did not know that the north side of the room was the correct place for the host to stand to receive the kowtow, then surely he would forgive the little Chinese boy for turning his back on him."

"And did the minister forgive Kwong?" Tommy asked.

"Yes, freely, when Mrs. Paige told him about Chinese rules of etiquette."

"Then what did Kwong do?" Tommy further wanted to know.

"Kwong soon learned the customs of America and he used to attend church on Sundays, too. But a few years later while studying at Harvard, the Chinese Government recalled its students from abroad. When Kwong went away, he gave his blue silk coat to a college classmate and that was the coat from which this square came for your quilt, my dear."

"Did Kwong and Ting ever come back here?"

"No, dear, but many years later they sent their own sons here to study and make friends as they had done. And now, Tommy lad, good night and sweet dreams!"

For the Scrapbook

Thirteen Big Mistakes

1. To attempt to set up your own standards of right and wrong.
2. To try to measure the enjoyment of others by your own.
3. To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.
4. To fail to make allowances for inexperience.
5. To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike.
6. Not to yield to unimportant trifles.
7. To look for perfection in our own actions.
8. To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.
9. To consider anything impossible that we cannot ourselves perform.
10. Not to help everybody, wherever, however, and whenever we can.
11. To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.
12. Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.
13. To estimate by some outside quality when it is that within that makes the man.—*Judge McCormick* of San Francisco.

What They Say

Dogmatic

"There are those whose main interest in dogma is to keep somebody else's dogma out."—*The Bishop of Liverpool.*

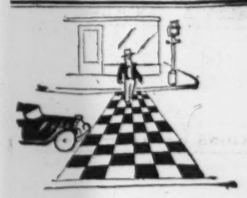
Says Shaw

"In general, on my tour, I found that wherever people are civilized they are unhappy and anxious, but wherever they are uncivilized they appear happy and carefree."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

Deserved Failure

"If the feeling for the new community is to be got only by crushing down honest intellectual opposition and criticism, then the movement will fail."—*Sir Michael Sadler.*

Worth Knowing



A NEW ROAD SAFETY DEVICE FOR PEDESTRIANS, DEMONSTRATED IN LONDON, CONSISTS OF BLACK AND WHITE GRANITE IN CHECKER BOARD PATTERN.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"In God We Trust"—has appeared on America's coins since 1861. The idea was suggested by the Rev. W. R. Watkinson of Pennsylvania.

A whale shark—weighing 26,594 pounds, is said to be the largest fish ever caught. It was baited off Knight's Key, Florida, in 1912.

Brevities

Detroit News: Another theory of long standing, which never worked out in practice, is that women's hats can't get funnier.

Atlanta Constitution: A writer says women have less imagination than men. But men develop theirs in inventing excuses.

Punch: The cost of living is still about the same—all a fellow has.

Restaurants

LEXINGTON, MASS.
Minute Man Cafe
From a Sandwich to a Meal
1761 MASS. AVE. Tel. LEX. 0602

NEEDHAM, MASS.
The Tea Tavern
NEEDHAM, MASS.
Special Luncheon and Supper 65c
Sunday Dinner $1.25
Telephone Needham 1070. Route 128. Near Wellesley Line. Open Sundays.

Amusements

BOSTON
NEXT WEEK beginning MONDAY NIGHT
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Chicago Opera Co.
Maestro Alfredo Salmaggi, Director
Mon., RIGOLETTO; Tues., LOHENGRIN; Wed. Mat., HANSEL and GRETEL; Wed. Eve., CAVALERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI; Thur., TRAVIATA; Fri., FAUST; Sat. Mat., BUTTERFLY; Sat. Eve., TROVATORE.
Seats 25c, 35c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 (inc. Tax)
Seats now at Opera House box office, and Room 416 at 120 Boylston St. Tel. Lib. 2680.

COLONIAL THEATRE
Tonight at 8:10. Next Mat. Sat. 2:10.
MUSIC IN THE AIR
by Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
Engagement Limited to Two Weeks

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

College Halls Still Beckon

WINDOWS, row upon row, shine out again through lengthening evenings, warming once more the twilight hush over the campus. In snug, if very practically furnished rooms, young heads bend over books, eager minds grasp at newly unfolding ideas, freshly spurred ambitions seek only a road to travel.

Reopening of the colleges this year has been accompanied by much heart searching on the part of parents, students and educators. Not so many parents nowadays are sending their children to college merely as a matter of course. And students who are planning to work their way to a degree have been warned by word and by experience that education may not be the short road to a good job—or to any job, for that matter. If, as has been estimated, 5000 Ph. D.'s are among the unemployed, Bachelors of Arts may well entertain modest expectations as to the probable commercial value of their diplomas.

Nevertheless there seems to be no dearth of applications for admission to the halls of higher learning. Henry Goddard Leach, editor of the Forum, in a timely and helpful editorial foreword to the September issue states:

> My correspondence with the secretaries of admissions indicates that the applicants this year are more numerous than last year, in spite of the fact that thousands of graduates of 1931 and 1932 are still sitting at home being supported by their families, or are roaming the country in search of jobs.

Inability of college graduates to find work evidently has not discouraged young persons from seeking the advantages offered in college education. But it can hardly pass without leaving its impression on both student and educator, an impression likely to be reflected in a more wholesome and altogether more profitable attitude. The notion of college as a carpeted corridor into a Wall Street sanctum, or as an automatic elevator to the high salary department of workers has largely been dissipated. In its place is forming a sounder conception of college as offering a background which will enable the student to find richer meaning in his later experience. Moreover, this conception sees education as a bulwark against that intellectual and moral deficiency which usually underlies world confusion.

This is encouraging. For what college gives to the student depends much upon what he takes with him to college—what desires, what sense of values. If he goes there determined to build out of his study an inner self in which academics becomes the servant of character, he may come home prepared not only for a job but for overcoming any seeming lack of one.

The world will always need men and women equipped to think, deeply, clearly, objectively. College students today find themselves in a most favorable position to gain such equipment if they desire it. They can examine, if they wish to, certain doctrines which as children they were expected to accept without question. For instance, they can observe nationalism operating in an extreme form, or they can scrutinize democracy as it passes through a testing time, or witness the renewed conflict between liberalism and authoritarianism.

And in doing so they can hardly miss the discovery that these things play very important and understandable parts in the everyday lives and jobs of mankind. It becomes plain that young men and women have definite work ahead of all of them to understand and to help direct these forces for the common good.

Perhaps it is a wide recognition of the world's need and of the student's opportunity that is filling the colleges this year.

Shirts at the Seaside

PROSPERITY has returned to the English seaside. In the English people as in the American, recent months have produced in their mental attitude a great change for the better. This fact, with the circumstance that all summer the sun has been blithely disregarding trade union regulations as to hours of labor, has crowded the railways and the highroads with holidaymakers intent on getting to the sea.

Clerks and stock brokers, tinkers and tailors, rich men and poor men have fled from London and other large cities to the seashore, leaving the Strand for the strands. Yet with all this abounding prosperity, the English seaside resorts are in many cases not entirely happy.

For their male visitors, as a general rule, have taken to baring their breasts to the billow and the breeze. Town councils have been much disturbed at this phenomenon, and letters have been written to the newspapers. All sorts of reasons for this behavior have been canvassed, but somehow it is felt that the real one has not been discovered. May not the real reason be that Englishmen are among the most pacific of the nations? And is it not becoming increasingly difficult to wear a shirt and remain a pacifist?

If one wears a blue shirt, he is immediately supposed to be an Irish National Guard; if a black shirt, he is taken for a Fascist; if a brown shirt, he runs the risk of being mistaken for a Hitlerite; if a red shirt, infallibly he will be said to be paid from Moscow, however apparent it may be that he receives no income of any kind from anywhere.

In former times, the homely phrase, "to keep one's shirt on," was synonymous with preserving the peace; today, in many parts of the world, it is just another way of starting trouble. In these circumstances, what is the practical pacifist to do? The seaside seems to have discovered the answer.

Strengthening the City Voter

AS A gleam of hope for democratic government, so badly battered in many quarters of the world, the celebration in a Chicago convention this week of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the council-manager form of city government deserves grateful notice. It points to the cheering fact that there is a trend in many American cities away from dictatorship by political bosses.

The International City Managers' Association, which is observing the anniversary, has gathered figures to show the status of the reform movement, popularly known as "city manager government." Starting in Staunton, Va., in 1908, the council-manager form of government has spread widely. There are now 450 cities so governed, 429 in the United States, 17 in Canada, three in Ireland and one in Puerto Rico. Only 15 cities adopting the plan in the quarter-century have abandoned it, although it is always under fire from old-school politicians.

The movement appears to have spread on its own merits. Cities tired of political waste, hearing about the savings in taxes and increase in service in municipalities adopting the plan, have been desirous of seeing what it could do for them. As a result, charters have been adopted in more and more cities shortening the ballot, and enabling the voters to elect as council members persons willing to place the business end of city government in the hands of a non-political, expert city manager.

Important as these records of efficient city government appear to the taxpayer, there is a more fundamental gain, in the judgment of Mr. Richard S. Childs, the New York City business man who is regarded by city managers as the originator of their plan. He considers the great achievement not so much that the system has promoted economy in local government as that it has taken power from the political boss and given it to the voter.

Writing in the current issue of Public Management, the organ of the International City Managers, he says:

> When a simple, short-ballot, council-manager charter is adopted, the voter abruptly finds himself so strengthened in command of the situation that he can dispense with party labels on the ballot and vote for men, expressing a real opinion with every mark he makes on the ballot. When a city thus shakes from its shoulders the deadweight of the political machine it becomes free, and if it likes it can stay so, as many cities have proved through election after election.

At present more than one out of every five cities of over 10,000 in population in the United States is operating under the council-manager plan, according to Prof. Clarence E. Ridley, secretary of the association. That so many cities have taken this step should bring comfort to those who believe in the ultimate success of democratic government.

Reviving the "Empire"

ADMIRABLE in some respects as is the plan of Signor Mussolini to build up a new confederation in central Europe, of which Austria and Hungary would be the nucleus and Rome the protector, it is impossible not to take heed of the French objections.

Both France and the Little Entente have timidly suggested a scheme which appears at first sight to resemble that of Signor Mussolini. But their apprehension is lest there should be revived a group of nations dominated by Rome, and perhaps to some extent by Berlin. Herr Hitler would advocate willingly enough a similar project, provided the direction of the group came from Berlin rather than Rome. And France, of course, would wish the confederation to be controlled by Paris.

So that it is no longer the need of a Danubian confederation which is in dispute, but only the particular relations of the great powers to that confederation. Speaking for the Little Entente, M. Beneš seems to approve the plan on condition that no great power shall dominate the confederation. Thus there are cries to the effect that an attempt is being made to restore a sort of Holy Roman Empire in the heart of Europe.

If Signor Mussolini has become an arbiter in central Europe, it is because there has been a reluctance on the part of other politicians to adopt a positive attitude. They have been content with negations. They have expressed their veto against the Anschluss—the union of Austria and Germany. But they have hesitated to go further. From time to time they have, it is true, made vague proposals which in face of the obvious difficulties they have quickly dropped. Up to the present they have watched each other suspiciously, and they have been afraid to take constructive measures.

Germany, of course, could not be expected to apply a solution, because its solution was disagreeable both to France and to Italy, to say nothing of the members of the Little Entente and, apparently, to Austria.

But France has been far too content to stand aside, except to exercise a veto. On one occasion André Tardieu took a more courageous course and for a moment endeavored to bring together the Danubian nations. Yet the Government quickly retired when it was seen that there was diplomatic antagonism, and that charges of seeking the hegemony of central Europe were leveled against France. Just lately there have been conversations along this line by Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour with M. Koloman de Kanya, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, but it remains to be seen what may come of them.

Until some other country will advance a practicable scheme, Italy seems entitled to employ its diplomacy in the making of a central European economic group, which may allay many discontents and bring fresh prosperity to the hopelessly shattered region which was once Austria-Hungary.

The policy thus far pursued by the great powers is one which might fittingly be described as that of the dog in the manger. Every country agrees that something ought to be done, but on the whole it is preferred that nothing should be done if one of the great powers would gain by doing it. It is to be hoped that these sentiments will change, and that since everybody is in accord on the main purpose, that purpose will be fulfilled. Whether Italy or France takes the lead there should be coöperation toward an arrangement among the central European countries that will enable them to work together in peace and will recognize in some equitable degree the economic rights and interests of all the great powers.

An Appointment in Japan

THAT Mr. Koki Hirota is a nationalist does not discredit the new Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs any more than the same designation would discredit President Roosevelt. Nowadays it merely places him alongside his fellow countrymen. Japan is nationalist in the sense that the appellation denotes a decision to uphold Japan's recent diplomacy. Current comment on the appointment, however, seems to imply two things: first, that Count Yasuya Uchida, Mr. Hirota's predecessor, was not a nationalist, and, secondly, that Mr. Hirota's nationalism is not exactly the quality wherewith to build international amity.

The inferences are by no means valid. Count Uchida was an old-line diplomat who guided the destinies of his country when Japan was a little unsure of herself. It is said that he did not approve of all the steps which produced Manchoukuo. But, when the final step was taken, he discovered his nationalism. He returned to the foreign office, and it was under his auspices that Japan's foreign policy assumed a unique militancy.

Whose was the hand and whose the voice was never certain in a land where the military assumes an emergency responsibility beyond that usually accorded in other countries. But it was always Count Uchida to the world. He assured the Lytton Commission that there would be no turning back. He recognized Manchoukuo as a separate country. He told the world from the rostrum of the House of Peers that every Japanese would perish rather than see the status of Manchoukuo disturbed. Finally, he directed Japan's refusal to accept the Lytton Report and, as a consequence, withdrew his country from the League of Nations. For this latter move, the world is inclined to regard Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's special delegate to Geneva, as responsible. But Mr. Matsuoka merely acted under Count Uchida's instruction. If he was not a nationalist in 1929, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs had certainly acquired enough zeal in the meantime to stamp him as a nationalist, sans qualification.

Mr. Hirota is of a much different type. He came by his nationalism naturally; not in the heat of turmoil. He has been associated with that younger wing of Japanese diplomats who in the conventional days prior to 1931 thought that Japan played too complaisant a rôle in world affairs. The signal in 1931 found him all ready at his station at Moscow. A diplomacy singularly and purposely devoid of finesse made the Russians uncomfortably aware that the overrunning of Manchuria was directed far more against them than against the Chinese. He neither explained nor apologized; he demanded. And, backed by the army in Manchuria, he persuaded Moscow to leave Manchuria to Japan.

Such a diplomacy might not seem to fit well as the equipment of a new Minister for Foreign Affairs. But Mr. Hirota might himself describe his conversations in Moscow as war diplomacy. The victory is won, at least for the nonce, for Moscow has shown plainly that it has no wish to challenge Japan in northeastern Asia. Mr. Hirota has other qualities in his quiver that are at least the raw material of statesmanship. He is independent enough to make one doubt whether he will be content slavishly to serve the powerful military. On the assumption that he will grow in strength, the prospects of some understanding with Japan are brightened. After all, the first hope of success in diplomacy is to know that your vis-à-vis has something to do with the making of policy. From 1931 to 1932 the State Department and the foreign offices in Europe did not know whether Japanese diplomats were in possession even of the facts.

Mr. Hirota may be a nationalist, but, unlike the military, he has seen the world and lived in many parts of it. His nationalism may be tempered by a knowledge that Pacific harmony is "a consummation devoutly to be wished" and that Japan has a contribution to make toward that consummation. At any rate the American people, never more pacific than they are now, nationalist themselves in the sense of wanting to mind their own business, will hope so.

Editorial Notes

In addition to their prescribed texts, three farm youths who have recently enrolled at Kansas State College are studying cookbooks. With money and employment less plentiful than in previous years, they decided to create jobs by waiting on tables, washing dishes and cooking—for themselves. Their small apartment is the scene of some practical "laboratory work" that will bring them closer to bachelor's degrees.

Both the Civilian Conservation Corps members in seven Ohio camps who put on an average of 10½ pounds each during several recent weeks and their relatives back home who regularly receive their pay allotments are probably convinced that reforestation work should be listed among the gainful occupations.

Now that so many of Chicago's taxpayers have received blue eagles for enrolling under the NRA, the city's public school-teachers who did their part several months without pay last session have all the more reason to expect their long overdue silver eagles.

One radio listener is wondering if station KICK of Carter Lake, Iowa, is responsible for some of the howls he has been getting on his receiv-

Watching the World Go By

The Bratt System and Its Invasion of Privacy—I

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

STOCKHOLM

JUST at this moment the average American visiting in Sweden is apt to take a lively interest in the law for the regulation of liquor selling known as the Bratt system. It was widely discussed in the United States prior to the recent presidential election as affording a possible model for a liquor control law in the event of the repeal of prohibition.

There is discernible, however, on the part of those who worked with such sinister activity to overthrow prohibition a certain indifference, in the face of their probable victory, as to what shall take its place. The slogan of "light wines and beer" is no more heard. Few manifest interest in the once lauded "Canadian system." Seldom is assurance given that "the old-time saloon must never return." In short, with the prospect before them of the repeal of the Federal Amendment, and the treatment of the problem in forty-eight ways by forty-eight states, the enemies of prohibition seem to have abandoned any effort to outline a constructive policy.

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Just before leaving the United States I was told that the State of Delaware was planning to establish a modification of the Bratt system, and that Mr. Pierre du Pont had agreed to become the managing director. During the long debate on repeal I had occasion to meet Mr. du Pont in debate, and found him one of the more intelligent and moderate enemies of the prohibition law. He was pressing a plan of his own, modeled largely upon the Bratt system, and although I then held and still believe absolute prohibition to be the only final and definitive method of combating the evil of intoxicating liquor, I think that as a system of regulation both the plan of Mr. Bratt, and its adaptation by Mr. du Pont are valuable. If the report as to the probable action of Delaware is correct, the results of my observations in Stockholm and elsewhere may have value.

To begin with, let me roughly outline the conditions here as observed during a stay of two weeks in Sweden. In that period, though living in hotels, and frequenting public places of amusement and refreshment, I have not seen a single intoxicated person—on land—nor even observed a noisy party in any hotel dining room, or open-air café, while the "saloon," as we knew it, nowhere appears.

The qualification "on land" is necessary. On our Swedish ship coming over, and especially during the Baltic cruise in which some 600 Swedes joined in making holiday, there was plenty of excessive drinking. Before leaving New York a friend, who shares my temperance views, urged me to watch the Swedes on ship where, as he pointed out, they would be free from the sumptuary limitations imposed by Mr. Bratt. The contrast between conditions afloat and ashore may fairly be taken as indicative of the degree to which the Bratt system operates as a check upon drunkenness.

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In another article I shall describe this system in detail. In this one I wish only to point out some of its obvious results, and consider the extent to which it might be made operative in the United States. There is apt to be on the part of reformers an inclination to overlook the radical differences, social and intellectual, between peoples and to jump to the conclusion that because a law operates well in one country it will be acceptable in any other country. This is a gross error. Particularly am I convinced that many features of the Bratt law, essential to its success in Sweden, would be intolerable in the United States and would cause its failure in most of our communities.

One divergence in national habits which would make impossible any law that would appeal equally to America and France, or America and Sweden. The French are wine drinkers; the Germans beer drinkers. But the Swedes, on the authority of the managing director of the Bratt system himself, are, like Americans, primarily drinkers of distilled liquors—"hard stuff," as the phrase is. No more than Americans do they crave light wines and beer. As a result the Bratt system touches but lightly on beverages of this class, but in dealing with ardent spirits shows some very effective rows of teeth.

Therein it is reasonably adapted to American needs. Where, in my judgment, it would fail, is in the provisions for espionage and personal discrimination which seem essential to its proper operation over here, but which in the United States would on the one hand awaken bitter popular protest, and on the other equip the officials with powers which inevitably, in America, would be employed for partisan political ends. The population of all Sweden is a little less than 7,000,000, or about as many as reside in Greater New York. Its people are homogeneous, and but 32 per cent live in the towns and cities. This enables the authorities of the Board of Control to maintain a degree of personal supervision over each person authorized to buy liquor, which would be impracticable in the larger states of the American Union.

Even if practicable it is doubtful whether it would be tolerated. In the files of the liquor authorities are kept voluminous records of the financial status and personal habits of every man possessing the little book which authorizes him to buy four liters of spirits a month. If he is back in his taxes or slow in paying his personal bills, if he drinks his four liters too quickly and gets tipsy, if he borrows liquor from a friend, if his wife gives too many dinner parties with wine—all sorts of data bearing on his private habits are in the possession of the board and he may be confronted at any time with evidence that his allowance of spirits should be reduced or cut off altogether.

What use would Tammany, or the Vare machine, or Chicago's Democratic ring make of power of that sort?

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I discussed this phase of the problem at some length with Mr. John Bergvall, head of the liquor control, who recently lectured in the United States on the Bratt system. He insisted that the powers conferred on the board, and its subordinates, had never been employed to any considerable degree for political or corrupt ends. Individual cases of corruption or extortion, he admitted, were not unknown, but punishment was sharp and effective. But he admitted that with our more highly developed partisan politics, particularly in great cities, the possession of such powers by any official might be very dangerous.

It is quite within the scope of the authority of the board of control to call before it a man of social standing and say to him: "Look here! Your wife bought so many bottles of claret and champagne last month. Don't you think she is giving too many dinner parties? And you were a little slow in paying your last taxes, while we find that your bank balance is much too small for a person of your social pretensions. Can you give any good reason why we should not reduce your wine allowance?"

I wonder how Americans who blazed over prohibition as an invasion of personal liberty would take to a system under which this is possible?

[Mr. Abbot will continue the discussion of the Bratt system in several articles.]

Notes From Tientsin

Music Makes Many Friends THE presence of foreign guards stationed at Tientsin provides pleasant occasion for the exchange of courtesies. Every summer for a number of years, the British, American, French and Italian guards have given concerts in the park of the Japanese concession. These concerts, held in the cool of the evening, never fail to draw a large attendance of Japanese, both military and civilian, who listen to the music with evident enjoyment. Referring to this year's series of concerts, Japanese comment remarks the friendly relations of the foreign troops in North China since 1900. The occasional cropping up of national problems elsewhere, it is noted, has never made any difference to this friendship in Tientsin.

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Moon Gazing Made Easy After working for eighteen months in his spare time, a resident of Tientsin has completed the largest telescope in North China at nominal expense. The credit for this achievement belongs to Mr. C. N. Joyner, engineer of the British Municipal Council. The telescope magnifies 800 times, bringing the moon, in effect, within 300 miles of the earth. Only one other telescope in North China approaches Mr. Joyner's homemade instrument in size and magnifying power. This is the telescope presented by Queen Victoria to Li Hung Chang.

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French Fête Gives Delight Paper dragons and elephants displaced chanticleer in the French community's rejoicings to celebrate the Fall of the Bastille. They figured in a torchlight procession through the illuminated streets. Gaudily colored paper ships, airplanes and fish, aglow with lights, were also carried, preceded by Annamite buglers. The dragon, of course, gave special delight to the Chinese, swaying and thrusting among the crowds as it was borne along by eight soldiers; but a large paper replica of the Arc de Triomphe, carried by ten soldiers, also won admiration. Military bands and firecrackers increased the glamour of the occasion. Tientsin observes many national days with equal gusto, being almost as cosmopolitan as Shanghai.

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Playground For Russians Russian children of Tientsin now have their own playground. Large trees provide shade in sunny weather and a pagoda offers shelter during rain. Tientsin's Russian community, though much smaller than Shanghai's, is hardly less active. Notable Russian occasions are not allowed to pass without local recognition. The anniversary of Alexander Pushkin, the great author, for example, was observed in Tientsin as a Russian culture day. The celebrations included a concert of famous Russian musical works, followed by readings from the foremost authors. Russian children growing up in China, many of them destined never to see their own country, are not left ignorant of their cultural heritage.

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Mayor Proves Man of Action Tientsin's new Mayor is a man of energy, being also the Governor of the province. These dual posts are now held by Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung. Recently he was called to Kuling, the mid-China summer resort, for a conference of national leaders. When his train reached the Yellow River in Honan, the bridge was found to be in acute danger from floods. Undaunted by the swirling torrent only a few feet beneath, the General, instead of turning back, strode across the bridge, safely reaching a station on the other side, to the relief of his staff. The holding of concurrent posts is usually considered an evil in China, but Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung's tenure of the combined office of Governor and Mayor, with one administration in Tientsin, is welcomed for the substantial saving effected, also because the General has already proved himself equal to both tasks.

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Administration Improvements Normally the revenue of Tientsin is over $6,000,000 local currency. Latterly there has been a heavy deficit, owing, Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung frankly asserts, to inefficiency in the Administration. This is now to be changed. Hereafter the revenue of the port is to be used for the welfare of the inhabitants, and among other reforms the general has promised is the making public of municipal accounts. A local Chinese paper urges the new Mayor to take the foreign concessions of Tientsin as a model in improving the city, especially as regards sanitation, public amenities and the preserving of order.

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Train Service To Seaside Weeks of delay have at last brought a resumption of direct railway services to Shanhaikwan, the town at the end of the Great Wall occupied by the Japanese prior to the invasion of Jehol. There are hopes that this notable step in the direction of returning to normal will be followed by a resumption of through services between Peiping and Mukden. The Chinese are diffident of this at present, owing to possible implied recognition of Manchoukuo. Meanwhile the vexed question of the irregular forces left by the Japanese withdrawal to the Great Wall has been settled, permitting direct access to the seaside resorts in the demilitarized zone—to the great joy of the youngsters, who began to fear the loss of their summer holidays for political reasons not worth a single paddle in the ocean.